Nippon Times

No. 16,550 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1945 昭和十五年十二月二十七日第三種郵便物認可 Price 25 Sen

RED ARMY READYING PUSH IN SILESIA, ALONG ODER

American Pressure in Direction Of Berlin Increases on Western Front

Domei

BERLIN, April 13.—In Silesia and on the lower Oder river, the Red Army continued its offensive preparations, while to the south, the final battles for Vienna were waged. The grim struggle for the Austrian capital, which had been fought with increasing ferocity on both sides, is gradually drawing to its close. Despite stubborn German defense, the overwhelming number of the Red Army has succeeded in capturing one section after another and in even scoring a number of breaches in the defense line of the Danube Canal.

The fighting is continuing to its bitter end south of Vienna, but also here Soviet number has forced the German lines to be taken back at a number of points in the Vienna forests as well as between Vienna and St. Polten. Grim fighting, however, is still in progress to reestablish a coherency of the German front.

On the other front sectors, no fighting of importance was reported. But Soviet preparations in the deployment area from Silesia to the Baltic Sea is still continuing.

To the north in the western Vistula plain and in Samland, repeated weak attacks by Vassilevski's men were frustrated.

American Pressure Increases

Domei

BERLIN, April 13.—American pressure in the direction of Brandenburg and the strategic goal of Berlin has increased in the past 24 hou and north of Brunswick, an American tank wedge advanced in an easterly direction to a point south of Wittenberge where the Germans are engaged in fighting with American reconnaissance columns. Another report placed the Americans across the Saale, south of Jena—east of Weimar.

The town of Magdeburg repelled the first attack directed against the town's outskirts yesterday. American infantry formations also opened attacks against te Harz mountains. Fighting is taking place north of the mountains at Goslar, Harzburg. Halberstadt and in the southern foothills at Clausthal-Osterode and Zellerfeld.

The approaches to Merseburg west of Leipzig were also heavily contested. Hard fighting was waged against strong tank thrusts to the east between Nordhausen and Weimar. Between Merseburg and Naumburg, fierce fighting shifted to the river Saale. American attempts to cross the river at these towns failed in the face of strong German defense fire and only a few American advanced detachments pushed further eastward.

At the southern edge of the Thuringian forest, meanwhile, Patton's American 3rd Army spearheads reached east and south of Coburg, and Rodach. Both towns are still firmly held by the Germans, however.

Southeast of Wurzburg, the Germans closed a temporary gap in the frontline and reestablished the main German fighting line.

U.S. POLICY UNAFFECTED

Wilhelmstrasse Sees No Change in Foreign, Domestic Stand

Domei

BERLIN, April 13.—The sudden death of President Roosevelt will have no immediate effect on American foreign affairs or domestic policy but serious repercussions are bound to come later, states the first official comment made by Wilhelmstrasse since the announcement of the President's demise.

The comment stresses that pointing to this is the fact that during the last election campaign, one of the arguments brought forth by the Democratic Party was the allegation that "horses should not be changed in midstream," and that the postwar problems could only be solved by a friendly cooperation among London, Washington and Moscow; furthermore, that Roosevelt was the only man able to accomplish this satisfactorily, as he had been drafting all the plans and was thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the situation.

Meanwhile, the news of Roosevelt's death has had a paralyzing effect on the whole American nation, according to the New York correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen. The report further emphasizes that the news has caused the deepest anxiety also in London.

Shocked U.S. Soldier Fighting on Okinawa Asks, Who Is Truman?

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 13.—Revealing the repercussion of President Roosevelt's death on the doughboys fighting on Okinawa, Norman Paig, American war correspondent at Okinawa, said that the men just would not, could not believe it. One fellow broke the silence with, "Say, just who is Harry Truman?" You see, Paig continued in his report, many of these fellows have never known any other President than Roosevelt. On the Pacific Front, the boys have been fighting for over two years—they know little of what went on at home, he continued, adding that when the news of Roosevelt's death became clear, all the boys took the attitude that Truman has a terrific job. Paige was with the 184th U.S. Infantry on the very forward line when the news which shocked the American invasion troops was received.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN U.S. SET FOR F.D.R.'S DEATH

Truman Issues Proclamation as Day of Mourning; Burial At Hyde Park

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—Harry Truman, new President of the United States, issued a proclamation today setting aside tomorrow as a national holiday of mourning for Franklin D. Roosevelt, according to a Washington dispatch.

Another report said that services for the late President who died yesterday at 3:35 p.m., will be held at Hyde Park, New York, at 10 a.m. on Sunday at the grave in the Hyde Park garden.

President Truman will meet the body of the President upon its arrival tomorrow and later accompany it to the final resting place. The White House said the body will arrive from Warm Springs, Georgia, at the Union Station in Washington tomorrow morning.

British Rulers Mourn
Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—The King of Great Britain sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Roosevelt, widowed by the death of her husband President Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday, at the White House in Washington this morning, according to a London dispatch.

"The Queen and I," the message read, "are deeply grieved and shocked by the news of President Roosevelt's death. In him humanity has lost a great figure and we lost a true and honored friend. On behalf of all my peoples, I send our most heartfelt sympathy to you and to members of your family."

Later editions of today's British morning newspapers carried news of President Roosevelt's death below the banner headlines that reflected a sense of loss and grief that the news had inspired in all.

It was too late for most newspapers to include editorial comment, but the Daily Telegraph in London and the great provincial conservative organ Yorkshire Post printed leaders paying tribute to the President's greatness and courage and comparing him with Abraham Lincoln.

The Daily Telegraph's leader said, "His passing leaves a gap in our hearts and in the counsels of the anti-Axis which it will be hard to fill." The leader also touched on Britain's special debt to Roosevelt for his support in her "darkest hours."

Flags at Half-Mast

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, in a cable to Mrs. Roosevelt said that flags of American ships in the Pacific fleet will fly at half-mast for 30 days, according to a Washington dispatch.

His message read: "We in the navy have lost an outstanding Commander-in-Chief and the American people a great leader. Flags of the Pacific Fleet have been ordered to fly at half-mast for 30 days."

General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Western Europe, expressing grief at the shock of the death of President Roosevelt, pledged to his successor today "unremited efforts for the achievement of final victory."

Lewis Drops Demand

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 12.—Following the new wage contract signed between the soft coal miners and operators, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, has dropped his ten cent a ton royalty demand, according to a Washington report.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN SEES MILITARY COMMANDERS

Also Talks With Stettinius; Vice-Presidency Post to Remain Vacant

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—Harry S. Truman, arrived at the White House today for the first time as President of the United States and tackled the grim problems of the nation as he shouldered the responsibilities of the Presidency, according to a Washington dispatch.

President Truman began his first day in office by calling the nation's top military chiefs for an emergency war council. His first official visitor was Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, with whom he reviewed the world political problems in a 20-minute conference.

The President then summoned Hugh Fulton, New York and Washington lawyer, to work with him in the executive offices. Fulton a close lawyer friend of Truman, has been mentioned for a post if any Cabinet changes are made.

The new President then made an immediate and probably unprecedented trip to Capitol Hill where he lunched with congressional leaders.

Present at the military conference were Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; General George C. Marshal, Army Chief of Staff; James Forrestal, Secretary of Navy; Lieutenant General Barney M. Giles, Deputy Commander of the army air forces and Chief of Air Staff; Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, Navy Commander-in-Chief; and Admiral William D. Leahy, personal Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt.

Warns Against Disunity
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 13.—Harry Truman, who has succeeded Franklin Roosevelt as the President of the United States, recently declared, "America is again engaged in a desperate struggle for international peace and the greatest danger to victory lies in disunity," according to a Washington dispatch.

Continuing, he said: "Agents operating throughout the world know well that the only hope of avoiding a crushing defeat is to unite the forces of freedom. Unfortunately, certain unthinking people are unconsciously aiding the enemy by stressing foreign and domestic disagreements instead of concentrating on the one essential task of winning the war.

"It is hard to realize that during this gigantic struggle for survival a few Americans are asking 'What are we fighting for?' In the last three years our opponents have killed and wounded hundreds of thousands of Americans and yet some people continue to ask, 'What are we fighting for?'

"As a veteran of the last war, I know that our armed forces on all the battle fronts know very definitely what they are fighting for. Fortunately the majority of the Americans also know that the fight for the fundamental right to continue our way of life is a fight for life itself, inasmuch as America must fight for freedom or lose it."

McKellar Given New Post
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 13.—Senator Kenneth McKellar, Tennessee Democrat, has been appointed presiding officer of the United States Senate succeeding Vice-President Harry S. Truman who until yesterday held the post, it was disclosed in Washington today.

The post of Vice-President of the United States will be left vacant until the next election, according to a Washington report today.

TRUMAN NOT GOING TO S.F.

Observers Believe New President Too Busy With Heavy Duties

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 13.—President Harry S. Truman does not expect to attend the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco on April 25, according to a Washington dispatch.

This information was made known today with the emphasis that Truman's absence from the meeting that the late President Roosevelt expected to address must be attributed to the tremendous new duties thrust upon him.

Soong in Washington

Domei

CANTON, April 14.—Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, who is Chungking's chief delegate to the San Francisco conference is believed to have arrived at Washington on April 11, according to a Chungking broadcast. He is expected to confer with the leaders of the United States Government before attending the conference at San Francisco. Ambassador to London Wellington Koo, another delegate, is already negotiating with various quarters.

Chungking authorities are confident that the San Francisco conference will be opened on the scheduled April 25, and that it will last about one month.

Board of Information Reveals in Outline Structure of National Volunteer Force

The National Volunteer Force, whose formation was decided upon by the Government on March 23, will be swiftly formed along the lines of a national fighting organization to be used in case of a tense situation, it was decided by the Suzuki Cabinet on Friday.

Adding new conceptions to the decision arrived at by the previous Cabinet, the Suzuki Cabinet reached an agreement on two points, firstly, "concerning the organization of the National Volunteer Force" and secondly, "concerning the national fighting organization to deal with the contingency of a tense situation."

The Board of Information communique of the decision which was issued on Saturday said: "1—The matter concerning the organization of the National Volunteer Force, which was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting on March 23, 1945, will be swiftly put into practice along lines of a national fighting organization to deal with the contingency of a tense situation.

"2—No special central structure of the National Volunteer Force will be established.

"3—The welling will of the people will be made the motive power in the organization and conduct of the National Volunteer Force. At the same time, particular attention will be paid to the situation in the regions in order to make for the manifesting of skilful leadership and the stirring up of the fighting will of the people."

The communique of the Board of Information concerning the National fighting organization follows:

"In view of the idea that the 100,000,000 people are all fighting forces, their total strength shall be concentrated on the annihilation of the enemy. In case of a critical situation, the National Volunteer Corps shall be directed toward fighting condition on the undermentioned conditions:

"1. The National Volunteer Corps, in the area where fighting takes place in case of emergency, shall be placed under Army command and shifted to fighting units for defense and fighting with their home districts as the center. The corps shall move under the command of the Commander of the Army District, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Defense Headquarters concerned. Legal measures so as to let the subjects of the Empire other than those serving in the Army and Navy be drafted as fighting men and to let them serve under Imperial Command, will be adopted.

2. "The fighting unit organization and National Volunteer Corps Organization are one and the same in all respects. Prefectural governors shall prepare for the movement of the Volunteer Corps Organization into fighting action in accordance with instructions of the Army District Commander, Commander-inChief of the Naval Station and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Defense Headquarters. The military training is left to the Commanders above mentioned.

"Note:

1. "The Reservsts' Defense Corps shall be disbanded automatically, but the reservists shall engage in direct training.

2. "Part of the reservists, who lead the corps, shall remain as leaders of the fighting units without being drafted by the Army or Navy."

SOVIET AMITY AFFIRMED

Stalin Sends Warm Message to U.S. President, Truman

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—Premier Josef Stalin in a message to President Harry S. Truman today said that the death of President Roosevelt will not affect the friendly relations between the two countries and that a policy of friendship will continue to prevail, a Moscow report revealed.

May Meet Churchill, Stalin
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 13.—A meeting between President Harry S. Truman with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin is predicted by diplomatic circles in the United States, declared a Washington dispatch. The report said that Truman knows Churchill only slightly and Marshal Stalin not at all.

Chungking Mourns Death

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—The report of the sudden death of President Roosevelt was a staggering blow to Chiang Kai-shek, the Chungking correspondent of the Associated Press disclosed today.

"When the news came, Chiang Kai-shek was taking his breakfast, and he was so stunned that he stopped eating," said the correspondent. "When Chiang Kai-shek conferred with Roosevelt at Cairo in November 1943, he showed great respect for the American President and trusted him as a sincere friend. Chungking leaders believe that the death of Roosevelt will hinder the activity of the anti-Axis camp, as his ability and rich experiences were absolutely necessary at all war or peace conferences. They regret that he died without seeing the end of the war."

Sun Fo Mourns Death

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—"Chungking lost the greatest friend in the death of President Roosevelt," said Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Chungking Legislative Yuan, according to a Chungking report.

"The death of President Roosevelt without seeing the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco is the most severe loss to the entire anti-Axis nations," he further declared. "His death may not affect the execution of the present war, but it is certain it will have serious effects on the settlement of various postwar questions."

SPAIN DROPS NIPPON TIES

U.S. and Britain Declare New Move Won't Affect Relations

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—The Spanish Government announced today that she had severed diplomatic relations with Japan, according to the Madrid radio. General Francisco Franco called a meeting of the Supreme Committee of the Falange and issued the declaration after having received the consent of the Government.

U.S. Stand Clarified

Domei

LISBON, April 12.—Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, said today that Spain's break in relations with Japan will have no effect upon the United States relations with the Franco Government, according to a Washington dispatch. Spain severed relations with Japan yesterday.

The United States maintains diplomatic relations with Spain and is represented in Madrid by Ambassador Norman Armour. However, Washington has been critical of Spain's role during the European war, the AP dispatch from Washington said, and Stettinius's reply apparently was intended to emphasize that this attitude is unchanged by Spain's action toward Japan.

In London likewise, Spain's rupture of relations with Japan which was abundantly advertised from Madrid in advance is regarded as a purely Spanish affair, according to Reuter diplomatic correspondent, Randal Neale.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, the report added, said, "The attitude of the British Government is not likely to be affected by this decision." Eden was referring to the possible declaration of war by Spain on Japan, but his remark applies equally to the rupture of diplomatic relations.

LABORITE STAND REVEALED

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 13.—Arthur Greenwood, Treasurer of the Labor Party, told a press conference today that the next general election would be "one in which there would be no quarter asked and no quarter given," according to a London dispatch.

He said that the Labor Party would go to the country in the coming election as an independent party with its own program making determined nation-wide efforts to secure a Labor government with majority. They would contest about 600 constituencies, he said.

The party candidates would include at least 25 women, about 100 servicemen and 22 cooperatives, Greenwood added.

Greenwood pointed out that the choice at the next general elections would be between a Labor and Conservative government. The election would be the most costly ever fought and the trade unions should endeavor to make contributions equal to one shilling for each member, he said.

121 OUT OF 170 B-29'S HIT AS YANKS RAID CAPITAL

41 Enemy Planes Downed; City Areas Blasted in 4-Hour Attack, Says I.H.Q.

Japanese Anti Air Raid Forces shot down and damaged a total of about 121 B-29 bombers in counterattacks against the formations of approximately 170 Mariana-based U.S. planes that indiscriminately bombed the city areas of Tokyo with explosives and incendiaries for about four hours from 11 p.m. on Friday, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

Due to the blind bombing, fires broke out at parts of the edifices in the Imperial Palace, the Omiya Palace, and the Akasaka Detached Palace, but they were extinguished speedily. However, the Main and Worship Halls of the Meiji Shrine were burnt down, the communique further revealed.

It was also revealed that fires broke out at various places in the capital but most of them were extinguished at about 6 a.m. on Saturday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m., April 14

"1. About 170 B-29 bombers principally raided Tokyo Metropolis for about four hours from 11 p.m. on April 13, indiscriminately bombing the city areas with explosive and incendiary bombs.

"Fires which broke out at parts of the edifices in the Imperial Palace, the Omiya Palace, and the Akasaka Detached Palace, due to the said bombing, were promptly brought under control, but the Main and Worship Halls of the Meiji Shrine were finally burnt down.

"The majority of the fires, started at various places in the Metropolis, were extinguished by about 6 a.m. on April 14.

"2. Of the counterattacking battle results obtained by our Anti-Air Raid Forces, those that have become known follow:

	Planes
Shot down	41
Damaged	80."

Chiba, Saitama Also Hit

After flying northward over the Ogasawara and Izu Islands, about 170 Mariana-based B-29 bombers, in small formations or singly, penetrated the skies over Tokyo from the direction of Boso and Hiratsuka. Flying at an altitude of 3,000 to 4,000 meters, the raiders indiscriminately bombed the city areas in the capital for about four hours from 11 p.m. on Friday.

Simultaneously, a part of the enemy formations attacked Chiba and Saitama prefectures.

After carrying out wanton bombing attacks, the main strength of the raiders fled by way of Choshi, while the rest fled after passing over the Hiratsuka area.

As stated by the Imperial Headquarters, Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces fiercely counterattacked the B-29 formations from the air and land and shot down 41 planes besides damaging 80 others.

As a result of the indiscriminate bombing, fires broke out at various places in the Metropolis such as Toshima-ku, Itabashi-ku, Oji-ku, and Yotsuya-ku, causing considerable damage, but all the fires were extinguished by 6 a.m. on Saturday.

Of the buildings burnt down in the raid, the principal ones were: The Tokyo Metropolitan Planning Bureau, the Nishi Kanda, Ikebukuro, Nishiarai and Nippori police stations, the Oji, Takinogawa and Toshima ward offices, the Tokyo Medical College, the Peers' School, the Women's Higher Normal School, the Otsuka, Nippon University and Okubo hospitals.

Doriot Party Leaders Nabbed

Domei

ZURICH, April 12.—The French Provisional Government has uncovered a plan for uprising in order to revive the Doriot movement into power in France, reports Montague Taylor, Reuter's correspondent in Paris. He said that the police have arrested a great part of the new leaders of the Doriot party who had been hiding in France and at present indications, the attempt may now be considered a failure.

Yamaji Reaches Manchouli

Domei

MANCHOULI, April 14.—Minister Akira Yamaji, accredited to Bulgaria, Military Attache Colonel Shimizu, and seven others of the staff of the Japanese Legation at Sophia arrived at Manchouli by train at 3:20 p.m. Friday

U.S. Warship Losses In Okinawa Sea Area Mounts to Total of 314

The table of composite war results obtained by Imperial Air and Sea Units in their operations against the U.S. task forces in the seas around the main island of Okinawa, from March 23 up to the present follows:

	Sunk	Sunk or Dam.	Damaged	Tot.
Aircraft carriers..	3	2	6	11
Converted carriers	3	0	1	4
Battleships	7	1	5	13
Large warships ..	6	5	11	22
Battleships or cruisers	0	1	12	13
Battleship or transport	1	0	0	1
Cruisers	33	0	15	48
Cruisers or destroyers	6	0	2	8
Cruiser or transport	0	0	1	1
Destroyers	28	0	20	48
Transports	17	0	24	41
Landing transports	16	0	0	16
Warships of unidentified category	47	0	32	79
Minesweepers	4	0	2	6
Plane carrier or oil tanker	0	0	1	1
Torpedo-boats ...	0	0	2	2
Grand total...	171	4	139	314

23 GRUMMANS DOWNED IN DUEL OVER OKINAWAS

Nippon Fighters Also Set Abiaze More Than One Enemy Vessel In Attack on Fleet

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, April 14.—Crack Japanese Fighter Units encountered 60 Grummans on the afternoon of April 12 over Kikaigashima in the Okinawa Group and in the stiff air battle that followed which lasted a little over 10 minutes downed 23 of the enemy planes.

On the night of the same day they made a surprise attack on an enemy fleet in the waters east of the Okinawa Islands and damaged and set ablaze more than one enemy vessel of unindentified category.

They also attacked enemy transports in the sea area of Motojima and in this action immediately sank one small transport and damaged one medium transport ship, also causing huge fires.

Five hundred and ten deck planes took part in the Okinawa Island raid on April 12 and from this number it may be deduced that enemy activities in the area of these islands are intense.

Okinawa Airfields Hit

Combined forces of Japanese bomber and fighter planes conducted surprise raids on the morning of April 12 on the central and northern airfields on the main Okinawa Island. All the bombs hit the airfields directly.

Further, they spotted a fleet of enemy vessels off the eastern side of the Amami Islands and opening attacks on them, damaged one destroyer while in the surprise raid made on an enemy fleet anchored off Zampa Point the Japanese damaged another destroyer.

Taiwan Areas Strafed

Domei

TAIHOKU, April 13.—From early this morning about 70 carrier-borne planes divided into two groups, raided the northern part of Taiwan. Strafing principally the airfields in Taihoku and Shinchiku the enemy fled to the east at about 10 a.m.

Moreover, 20 Philippine-based enemy bombers and 16 fighter planes attacked the Tainan and Taichu districts strafing Shoka City and military establishments in Tainan Province. The enemy fled to the south at about 3 p.m

Japanese action succeeded in downing one enemy P-51.

Canton, Hongkong Attacked

Domei

CANTON, April 13.—United States air forces based in the Philippines attacked Canton and Hongkong at 1 p.m. April 13, with about 30 B-24's. Waves of enemy planes carried out attacks on the residential quarters at Canton and the harbor facilities at Hongkong, but fled to the southeast at about 2:30 p.m.

Yap Isle Raided

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, April 12.—Yap Island was raided on April 10 by over 10 TBF's and B-24's.

Macassar Also Hit

Domei

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, April 12.—Macassar, Celebes Island, was raided on Tuesday by over 20 B 24's.

LAND, AIR STRUGGLE INTENSIVELY PUSHED ON OKINAWA ISLAND

Enemy Offensives Blasted—Nippon Planes Attack North, Central Airfield, I.H.Q. Bares

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. April 14

"1. The war situation on the main Okinawa Island since last reported follows:

"Our Forces in the southern section in close infantry-artillery cooperation, counterattacked the enemy troops in front of their position after dusk of April 12 and are continuing to expand their battle results in frustrating the enemy's offensive plans.

"Counterattacking the assault of about one division enemy troops, Our Forces in the Motobu Peninsula area, north of Nago Bay, are continuously fighting valiantly.

"At dawn of April 12, Our Air Forces in defiance of severe enemy anti-aircraft gunfire attacked North and Central airfields and blasted enemy planes on the ground as well as war materials assembled there.

"At North airfield, they caused big explosions of 1,000 meters in diameter and 3,000 meters in height.

"2. Our Special Attack Air Units are continuing to attack the enemy warships around the main Okinawa Island.

"War results newly confirmed up to daybreak of April 13 follow:

Sunk:
- 1 cruiser
- 1 transport
- 5 warships of unidentified category

Damaged:
- 1 cruiser
- 2 destroyers
- 1 transport
- 1 warship of unidentified category."

Reinforce Invasion Troops
By T. TANAKA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED NAVAL BASE, April 12.—Dispite the severe blows suffered by the U.S. warships and transports in the Okinawa area, the enemy on April 8, 9 and 10, taking advantage of the bad weather conditions which caused a temporary slackening of Japanese raids, reinforced their landing units.

In a move to intercept Japanese Attack Units the enemy massed a fleet composed of two large aircraft carriers, one converted aircraft carrier and over 10 battleships, cruisers and destroyers, and another fleet consisting of two carriers and several other vessels off the eastern side of Amami Oshima and discharged deck planes in the vicinity of Amami Oshima and Kikaigashima.

With the three days' respite giving them ample time to renew their strength, the Japanese Air Units spiritedly and boldy sallied forth at the appearance of the enemy task force. Crack Fighter Units plunged headlong into the enemy task fleet while a certain unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps carried out daring ramming attacks for about one hour from 2 p.m. on the fleet which included the two large aircraft carriers and the converted aircraft carrier.

Smashed Into Carriers

According to the last wireless dispatch from the Special Attack planes which concentrated on blasting aircraft carriers, all of the first seven planes smashed into carriers. Following this, the message came in from three other planes, "Smashing into enemy fleet." Judging from this, the former planes evidently plunged themselves in groups of one to three planes into an enemy carrier and destroyed it. The latter planes, unable to locate enemy carriers made an attack on a large enemy warship.

The commanding officer in charge of these attacks rushed to headquarters and reported the message that had come from Flight Warrant Officer Takaaki Yawata who said, "The turning point of the war has come. We must all work in concert. Our responsibility is great. Be careful in the coming operations. Goodbye." In quick succession other wireless messages were received to the following effect: "Have sighted enemy aircraft carrier" and "Making attack on carrier".

Reich General Sentenced

Domei

BERLIN, April 12.—The German High Command announced today that General Lasch, Commander at Koenigsberg, had been courtmartialed for cowardice in surrendering the East Prussian capital and sentenced to death in absentia.

F.D.R.'S DEATH WILL SPLIT WAR EFFORTS OF ANTI-AXIS

U.S. Loss Will Weaken Her Ties With Britain, Soviets, Says Tsushima

"Though it is not expected that President Roosevelt's death will cause any sudden change in the internal structure of the United States, it is believed that it will affect the ties binding the United States with Britain and the Soviet Union which were made through his personal endeavors," said Juichi Tsushima, former Finance Minister, in commenting on the death of the U.S. President.

"Particularly, as the United Nations Conference on International Organization is scheduled to be opened shortly, it will be natural that the death of such a central figure in world politics would cause some change in the future international situation," he further continued.

"It was in 1932 that Roosevelt first became the President of the United States in the midst of the banking crisis. As a countermeasure against the depression, he carried out drastically the New Deal Policy. His plans marked a new epoch in the economic history of the United States. But this policy failed, causing increased unemployment and financial loss. The policy President Roosevelt adopted for covering up his failure in this respect was the entrance of the United States into the European War.

Responsible for War

"In his Presidential message given at his inauguration, he said that the loans the United States made to European nations during the first World War was the cause of the American participation in that war, and so he adopted measures to keep the U.S. out of the wars. Soon, however, he discarded these measures and the traditional isolation policy of the United States, thus creating conditions enabling the United States to enter the second world conflict. In this sense, he was responsible for the current war. Furthermore, America's economic participation in the European War became the cause or the outbreak of hostilities in East Asia.

"What is the state of the internal economy of the United States following the outbreak of the current war? The livelihood of the American public has become more and more difficult for the people are paying the highest rate of taxes in the world. The United States is loaning goods and money to Britain and the Soviet Union in such huge amounts that it is now obvious that this enormous loan will not be repaid as can be imagined from the results of the loans made during the last war.

As these great war loans may not be repaid, it is clear that a serious depression lies in store for the United States after the war, whatever economic control measures might be considered. The economic difficulty into which the United States has already fallen will develop tenfold after the conclusion of the war.

U.S. War Objectives

"It is said that one of the war objectives of the United States is to maintain the present high level of the living condition of the people. But there will be no prospects for the materializing of this aim. As the second war aim, the United States is proclaiming itself as the protector of democracy, but ironically both Chungking and the Soviet Union, the allies of the United States, have despotic politial structures which can be regarded as far from being democratic in nature. The Soviet Union to which the United States is sending the largest quantity of supplies is a communistic state and thus it may be said that Roosevelt was aiding the Soviets for the propagation of Communism throughout the world. In reality, what Roosevelt had built up by his policies and measures in the past 12 years was his position as a dictator. In this sense, the United States should reflect upon its own war objectives.

It is evident that all races of East Asia are opposed to the policy of the United States. The American imperialistic policy that commenced with the acquisition of the Philippines at the time of President Theodore Roosevelt was extended to China and Manchoukuo. But meeting the opposition of Japan, American imperialism was deprived of its hunting grounds in East Asia. What about Europe? I know Britain will, but there is no other country where the United States is distrusted as in Britain. The cooperation of Britain with the United States is nothing but a means for defeating Germany.

"Thus, viewed from the present war situation, Britain will never permanently join hands with the United States. Within Britain, there is already becoming evident a strong desire to limit the present war to Europe alone. At various conferences, for discussing postwar problems, clashes have occurred between Britain and the United States, which reveal the bases for the separation of the two countries. Then, when it is remembered that the economic interests of the Soviet Union and the United States differ, it will be seen that the world is now progressing toward a third big war which will be fought between the great European Powers and the United States.

"Harry Truman, who has succeeded Roosevelt, now has the chance of saving the Americans from the present hardships and of leading the world to peace."

U.S. Policy Won't Change

Warning against such wishful thinking that the United States may change its policy with regard to the prosecution of the war because of the sudden death of President Franklin Roosevelt, Ryozo Asano, President of the Japan Steel Tube Company, who studied at Harvard University when the late President was a student there, made the following remark:

"It is some 10 years ago that I revisited the United States. At that time, Japan was represented by the late Ambassador Hirosi Saito, and Japan and America were on good terms. It goes without saying that the President's death will greatly influence the general trend of the world affairs. It must be a severe blow for the Americans to have lost their leader; however, it is unthinkable that America will change its foreign policy because of the death of the President.

"There is no justification for entertaining such wishful thinking that the enemy's war efforts will slacken, and we must give our all for the prosecution of the war. America is rampant with contradictions. While professing democracy, America has become a country of extreme imperialism. If such a thing happens that America changes her foreign policy due to the death of the President, the peoples of the whole world will be able to enjoy bliss and happiness.

"In these critical times," continued Mr. Asano, "we must endeavor to grasp an opportune moment to strike the enemy, and in order to turn the war situation in our favor, the domestic structure must be further stabilized. This is the time that all the 100,000,000 people should rise as a solid unity."

Roosevelt's Loss Won't Affect War Policy, Leading Japanese Diplomats Are Agreed

President Franklin Roosevelt's death will bring about no change in American foreign and military policies, declared Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador to the United States at the time of the historic Nomura-Hull talks preceding the war. To a representative of the Asahi at the Enzan hot springs in Yamanashi, Admiral Nomura also disclosed that he had had a dream about four or five days ago in which he was visiting the White House. In Roosevelt's room there was a coffin, and an adjutant, pointing to the coffin, was telling the Ambassador that Roosevelt was in there.

Commenting on Roosevelt's death, Admiral Nomura said, "In view of the fact that during the 12 years he was in office Roosevelt had a strong hold on the legislature, administration, judicature and military, his death has probably caused a considerable jolt to American political quarters," Admiral Nomura said.

"At first glance Roosevelt seemed to be dictatorial, but he actually was not. He paid considerable attention to public opinion and used it and he ruled with majority politics to please the people. I think, therefore, that there will be no fundamental change.

"With Vice-President Harry Truman succeeding Roosevelt there might be a considerable change in American home politics. But I do not think that there will be any change in the foreign and military policies.

Aimed to Utilize Soviets

"When Roosevelt first assumed office, he showed much friendliness toward the Soviet Union, recognizing the latter and releasing Communists being punished by administrative measures. These steps were based on his intention to utilize the Soviet Union to the maximum degree. What change will be brought about in the relations between the United States and Britain after his death is a matter of interest for all the nations of the world and cannot be spoken of lightly.

"The United States probably will continue to assist Chungking. It cannot be thought that the Nimitz and MacArthur offensives will be slowed down because of his death because, although he controlled the army and navy general staffs, other men actually did the work. He had a considerable number of opponents but they were all moving in step as far as the war was concerned.

"Of the American presidents who started wars excepting Washington, Lincoln and McKinley were assassinated and Wilson is dead. Roosevelt has died in the midst of war.

"This may be a foolish thing, but I had a dream four or five days ago. I was at the White House and when I went into Roosevelt's room there was a coffin there. The adjutant pointed to the coffin and told me Roosevelt was in there. This dream has come true. But no matter who dies, the American war drive will undergo no change and we must be determined to fight it out to the finish."

Plunged World Into War

"The late President Franklin Roosevelt was a destroyer of civilization and responsible for plunging the whole world into the present conflagration," declared former Ambassador Saburo Kurusu who participated in the negotiations with the United States prior to the outbreak of the war, it is reported by the Asahi.

Mr. Kurusu further said, "It is unthinkable that the United States will in the least slacken her war efforts because of the death of their leader. No optimism regarding the American attitude toward the prosecution of the war in the future is justified.

"Roosevelt was particularly good at revealing his policy and character in words. He was elected President for the first term amid the turmoil of internal troubles. Asked how he was going to solve all the problems confronting him, he immediately replied, 'I am going to play the role of a cowboy.' Then further elucidating his plan, he said that as a cowboy guarding the angered cattle, he would ride on horseback at the head of the cattle and run and run at full speed. Finally the cattle would become so exhausted that they would be quieted. The abovementioned remark clearly disclose Roosevelt's character.

"The leader of the Americans passed away suddenly and was succeeded by Vice-President Harry S. Truman who is to remain in office for the rest of the term. There is no doubt that Truman has no such leadership and controlling power as Roosevelt, but it is certain that both the United States and Britain will pour into the Pacific operation everything they have, following the termination of the European War.

"Japan should lose no time in exacting more blood sacrifices from the enemy," continued Mr. Kurusu. "Roosevelt must be held responsible for the outbreak of the current war and the war which is to continue in the future. He was a destroyer of civilization and responsible for plunging the whole world into the present conflagration.

"Before closing, I must mention the fact that the term of unconditional surrender was first originated by Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. No matter how the enemy may utilize his material superiority, justice always prevails in the end. Look at Mahatma Gandhi, the great Indian leader. He is continuing his fight though he has not a single rifle nor a single gun.

"On the occasion of the death of their leader, the Americans should reflect on their conducts and become a true champion of world's peace for which they have so far given only lip services."

Blow to U.S. Allies

"The death of Franklin Roosevelt who has dragged the United States, which had been seized with economic panic, into war and drawn her attention to foreign interests thereby averting economic crisis and made America into the country such as it is today must be an unexpectedly sad blow to his good friends, Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin," commented Kumataro Honda, former Ambassador to China, in regard to Roosevelt's sudden death at his Meguro home on Friday.

"It must seem as if a pillar had been broken with his sudden death with the San Francisco Conference just about to be held, and they must all be nervous of an expose of the Crimea Conference," continued the former Ambassador. He further stated:

"Whatever you say, Roosevelt by his capabilities built up his present position during the past 12 years and even though he is dead the world domination policy that he has set up will remain unchanged, in my opinion.

"The news of Roosevelt's death spread through the whole world immediately. But his death concerns only the United States and will have no effect on the war against Japan. In the present day America there is no longer any individualistic ideas. The Americans are firmly resolved to fight against Germany and Japan to the bitter end and will not rest until she has seen the demilitarization of these two countries.

"We must not think that Roosevelt's death has caused any setbacks to the enemy plans. We must carry on with the best of our ability until the war is finished."

Facts Worth Noting

Bolivia

Gualberto Villarosl—President
Jose Z. Kramer—Finance Minister
Alfonso Quinteros—Home Minister
Jose C. Pinto—War Minister
Antonio Ponce—Public Works Minister
Jorge Calero—Education Minister
Gustavo Chacon—Foreign Minister
Edmundo Nogales—Interior Minister
German Monroy—Labor Minister
Jorge Zarco—Economics Minister
Julio Zuazo—Agriculture Minister
Gen. Felicks Teravera—Chief of Gen. Staff
Luis F. Guachalla—Ambassador to U.S.
Jose Tancayo—Ambassador to Uruguay
Alvestegui—Ambassador to Brazil
Valdes—Ambassador to Argentina

NIPPON TROOPS WORRY U.S. FORCES ON LUZON

Enemy Hit Hard By Bleeding Tactics of Japanese in Fierce Fighting

The Japanese Forces in the Philippines are worrying the American forces badly, according to a Yomiuri report from Taiwan dated April 12 by a correspondent who recently returned from the Luzon front. For three months after leaving Manila, the military and Japanese people stuck close together and concentrated on bleeding the enemy to death. On Luzon Island, the fighting continues to rage in the southern part of the Island, around Manila and in the hills north of San Jose, with the Japanese Forces employing their superior tactics, the correspondent said. His account follows:

Striking in from Lingayen Bay, the enemy forces constructed an air base at San Fabian and increased their bases gradually, but did not establish a base at Clark Field because, although the latter is an ideal air base, it is rather far from the fuel supply depots along the coast and is exposed to the threat of Japanese attacks. In the hills west of Baguio, the Japanese Forces fought fiercely, but the enemy, with his material superiority, was able to establish a bridgehead.

Fierce Air Resistance

At that time one of our commanders sent a message saying, "We have used up our very last plane." By this we can judge just how fierce our resistance by air was as well as the tremendous material strength employed by the enemy. Since our aircraft strength was reduced, our land forces have been fighting alone.

It is to be expected that a new type of strategy will emerge out of the present tactics of launching assault parties. It must be noted here that, if our forces have to leave any position or town, native guerilla forces occupy the evacuated place and are then followed by American tank units who make a great to-do over their occupation.

Every evening transport planes come over and land troops and materials with which to reinforce the occupied areas. White parachutes are used by American officers, green ones are used for foodstuffs, red ones for heavy guns and yellow ones for ammunition. Filipinos are employed for the enemy spearheads with blacks and whites following in order. Our troops, besides fighting the advancing enemy on the front, have to deal with the enemy guerillas which attack them from the rear. In order to fight the guerrilla troops, our men have to use new tactics. First come our special units to blaze new routes, to lay bridges and to transport materials. Our transport troops have taken to pulling small trucks in order to save fuel.

Our forces have to deal also with the enemy airmen who bomb and machine-gun every wisp of smoke and every man they sight. The enemy airmen are carrying their war of nerves over the entire area, bombing and machine-gunning cities and towns. Then they employ guerrillas to sweep into the way of our forces and to shell us with light artillery.

Nuisance Attacks Made

Every other hour the enemy planes launch nuisance attacks, their Mustangs raping the roads and highways. One is lost if caught by these planes. The P-38's come down extremely low. Causing forest fires and burning fields is another of their pastimes. They use forest fires as landmarks and lay the course of their planes by the glare at night and by the smoke during the daytime. Sometimes native guerrillas are employed to light fires. Whereas the enemy makes up for lack of morale by using great quantities of materials, we make up for shortages of materials through morale.

One who has met them cannot be but struck by the confidence of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, the conviction of President Jose P. Laurel and the sincerity of Ambassador Shogo Murata. That we can achieve victory only by fighting to the last is being proved on Luzon Island.

To Discuss Seized Reich Gold

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 11.—The future of the German gold bullions which were captured by the United States 3rd Army will be discussed through diplomatic channels by the anti-Axis Governments concerned, it was disclosed by U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius in Washington today.

Belgian Miners Strike

Domei

MADRID, April 11.—A new strike broke out in the mining district of Limburg, according to a Brussels report. It said that the walk-out is apparently due to the miners being dissatisfied with the newly established social measures of the Belgian Government.

ATTITUDE OF SOVIET UNION PERPLEXING TO BRITAIN

Postponement of S.F. Meet Urged to Allow 'Big 3' to Iron Out Differences

The atmosphere of Britain at Easter was dismal reflecting the dark shadow cast by the attitude of the Soviet Union toward the United Nations Conference on International Organizations at San Francisco, according to a London dispatch to the Stockholm Tidningen.

The action of the Soviet Government in naming her Ambassador to the United States an inexperienced man with no authority to make decisions, to represent her at the San Francisco Conference strikes observers as ominous.

Influenced by this disquieting action of the Soviet Government, observers are showing a growing disposition to urge postponement of the United Nations Conference of International Organization until the Big Three joined if possible by French President General Charles de Gaulle and Chiang Kai-shek, have met again and straightened out their differences.

The Washington correspondent of the Times, London reports that at the Yalta Conference Premier Josef Stalin expressed the opinion that the existence of an international organization like a general assembly of nations would not only be useless but would do positive harm to the cooperation of America, Britain and the Soviet Union, which is necessary for the maintenance of world peace.

According to the News Chronicle, the discussion of the Polish question between Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, and the American and British Ambassadors in the Soviet Union does not make any progress. Mr Molotov, according to the same authority, has made it plain to the American and British Ambassadors that he deems it necessary that there should be previous approval of the Polish Provisional Government in Warsaw to contact the high personages of Poland whose counsels are to be sought about the establishment of a new Polish Government.

A New York Reuter dispatch of April 3 in the Aftonbladet says that an American commentator Marquis Childs who recently returned from Europe, holds that the San Francisco Conference should be put off until summer or fall, because of the extremely arduous nature of the work of constructing a new world order at a time when the old order is entering the stage where it will fall to pieces.

Another American commentator, Adams, writing in the New York Sun, records that even the advocates of internationalism in the American Congress consider as most foolish the secret agreement under which President Franklin D. Roosevelt would support a proposal for three votes for the Soviet Union at the San Francisco Conference and says that it will not surprise most observers if a tremendous amount of damage has resulted from the President's act.

The New York Herald Tribune is the authority for the statement that until the end of March Edward J. Stettinius, United States Secretary of State, remained in complete ignorance of the secret agreement concerning voting in the San Francisco Conference.

A London dispatch of April 3 in the Svenska Dagbladet says:

"The opinion widely held in informed circles in London is that at the Empire Conference starting tomorrow an important discussion will take place about the Crimea Conference and about the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

"The general impression in these circles, in the face of Secretary of State Stettinius' statement of April 3 is that the holding of the San Francisco Conference will be delayed after all.

"British opinion has received with relief the statement issued by Stettinius expressing satisfaction with the agreement reached that the question of whether the Soviet Union shall have three votes in the United Nations Conference should be decided at San Francisco; and announcing that there will be no postponement of the San Francisco Conference, that there is a general desire to see a new government brought into being in Poland, and that the proposals made at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference should form the basis of matters brought up at the San Francisco Conference."

Cattle Market Opens Here

A total of 1,200 cows were consigned to other parts of the country from Chiba Prefecture, land of cows, last year. This year Tokyo will be allocated 550 head, being given the bulk of cattle and the first special domestic cattle market was opened on Friday with the cattle department of the Awa Agricultural Association in charge of the sales.

News and Views

American Brand of Christianity

The United States and Great Britain are planning to form a postwar international peace organization at the forthcoming San Francisco Conference, but so long as their histories show that the international policies pursued by them hitherto have been based on the principle of the survival of the fittest, on the befriending of distant nations and the antagonizing of neighbors, and on economic monopoly, the foundations for their peace proposals cannot be realized. On the contrary, they cannot deny that the seeds of another war are conceived in their plans.

After experiencing the tragedy of World War I, many scholars started their studies on the so-called "theory of the causes of wars." However, the fact is that the phenomenon of war undergoes the three stages of aggression namely, political, economic and military aggression. And insofar as the Anglo-American international policies are constructed around these three elements, the San Francisco Conference, although it may temporarily transform the military stage of aggression cannot evade the inevitable fact that it is merely a camouflage for the aggressive political and economic stages.

The leading principles which the Anglo-Americans have maintained in carrying out their past and present policies in East Asia, and which they hope, rather apprehensively, to maintain the future, have been the Open Door Policy and the Principle of Equal Opportunity in China. These were both "wars of peace" against East Asia by the Anglo-Americans; in other words, they were nothing but symbols of political and economic aggression.

'Open Door' Originated

The Open Door Policy in China was first originated by Great Britain. From 1897-98 Lord C. Beresford of the London Chamber of Commerce made an extensive economic tour of the various parts of China. On his way home he stopped at Hongkong and strongly emphasized the necessity of the Open Door in China.

However, at that time Great Britain already possessed large interests in the Yangtze River basin, and although she looked after her own interests by proclaiming to the world powers the Open Door Policy in China she was inwardly ashamed of her actions. Therefore, she openly instigated America while she herself, using her traditional shrewd tactics, remained in the background and took her lion's share.

On the other hand, ever since America came into possession of the Philippine Islands, she gradually turned her attention toward trade with China and her schemes mounted rapidly.

In the autumn of 1898, John Hay, United States Secretary of State, sent notes to Japan, England, Germany, Russia, France and Italy (of somewhat different nature) and asked for their replies. The text of the notes demanded respect for investments in China and equal treatment in customs and transportation duties. In other words, Hay, in upholding the special privileges and spheres of influence in China of the various nations, demanded respect for investments and equal treatment in customs and transportation duties in China. Therefore, not the slightest notion of the so-called Open Door Policy in China was contained here. This can be clearly seen by the fact that Secretary Hay did not dispatch his note to China.

Russian Aggession Opposed

In the meantime, Czarist Russia pursued a policy of aggression into Manchoukuo, and taking advantage of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, she attempted a large scale military conquest of Manchoukuo. It was at this stage of world events that Secretary Hay again sent notes to the world powers on July 3, 1900, in which he again demanded recognition of the Open Door Policy in China. But in addition to the text of his previous notes, Hay attached new demands; namely, the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, political independence, and respect of sovereignty. Consequently, those world powers which were concerned only with the immediate advantages of checking Russia's advance into Manchoukuo failed to fully digest Hay's notes and hastily submitted to

Subsequently, in the fall of the same year, 1900, the identical context was used in the "Yangtze Alliance" formed among America, England and Germany, and, moreover, in the "Anglo-American Alliance" which followed, equal commercial and industrial opportunities in China were stipulated. Thus a new implication in the way of international principles was brought about in China by the enforcement of the Open Door Policy and the Principle of Equal Opportunity.

Sale Proposed of Railways

With peace restored in East Asia following the Russo-Japanese War, America lost no time in starting her political and economic aggression of East Asia using her "dollar diplomacy" and the Open Door Policy as a pretext. Her first move was in the person of E. H. Harriman and his intrigue to buy out the South Manchuria Railway Company. Although this plot was nipped in the bud by Foreign Minister Jutaro Komura of the Katsura Cabinet, America's next step was in the form of Secretary of State P. C. Knox who proposed an international control plan for the said railway.

Here we should recall that according to the Open Door Policy of Secretary Hay, all goods and transportation duties on Japanese and Russian railroads would not undergo any sort of national discrimination. But Secretary Knox not only completely disregarded the Open Door Policy, but went a step further by proposing the sale of Japanese and Russian railroads in Manchoukuo to international financial organizations with the aim of placing their operations under international control. This action was certainly nothing more than America's schemes for aggression of East Asia using her abundant dollar capital.

Again Made Appearance

After the collapse of Secretary Knox's scheme owing to the Russo-Japanese convention, America's Open Door Policy in China again made its appearance in the way of plans for the Old Consortium and the New Consortium as well as the Kirin Aigun Railway. Simultaneously, America stretched her sinister hand of aggression by obtaining irrigation and oil loans in China. However, in all these actions America gave as her pretense, the name and authority of the Open Door Policy and the Principle of Equal Opportunity. Furthermore, among the international treaties between Japan and America, the "Ishii-Lansing Agreement" elucidated these policies, and finally, in the "Nine Power Treaty" they were set forth as specific stipulations to several nations of the world. Hence, the Open Door Policy and the Principle of Equal Opportunity virtually became charters for the Anglo-Americans in their schemes to grasp hegemony in East Asia.

After carefully reviewing the past history of the Open Door Policy and the Principle of Equal Opportunity, it should first be noted that actually there was a great discrepancy in these two principles at the very outset of their formulations. In other words, those countries concerned were dazzled by such phraseology as respect for investment and equality in customs and transportation duties which were irrelevant or at least inappropriate for the contents of the Open Door Policy.

The second point to be noted in the history of the two policies is that America availed herself of the discrepancy in the policies and steadily carried out her aggressive policy to her advantage by freely expanding and interpreting the text of the Open Door Policy and obtained recognition from the world Powers. Thus, the corrosive system which she carried on in East Asia politically and economically, was seen by the circumstances which existed. The cornerstone of the Open Door Policy was by no means based on justice and fairness; it was nothing else but merely England's measure to acquire her rights in the Yangtze River Basin and America's embellishment to expand her trade in China.

Swallowed U.S. Propositions

In the third place, although regardless of the fact the world Powers approved the Open Door Policy to temporarily stop Russia's immediate invasion into Manchoukuo, it must be noted that they swallowed America's propositions and fluid interpretations wholly and without question. Finally, these Powers affirmed the completely antipodal translation of the Open Door Policy put forth to them by America; namely, the non-recognition and withdraval of special rights and spheres of influence in China.

Consequently, the inordinate ambitions of America, who proclaimed the Open Door Policy, fully achieved its purpose aided mainly by the other nations of the world.

Threatened by her high-handedness and dazzled by her glamorous propaganda, quite a number of countries in the world have joined America's war camp today. But in this intriguing and dissenting group of nations, the Chungking regime is not the only one who has been the victim of lost rights and privileges. The nations which are conscious of aggression and stratagem in the Open Door Policy, must clearly denounce these two characteristics which are prevalent in the forthcoming San Francisco Conference.

China Vice-Justice Head Dies

Domei

NANKING, April 13.—Chu Li-ho, Vice-Minister of Justice of the Nanking Government, who had been ill since the beginning of the year died on the afternoon of April 11. He was 71 years old.

U.S. Vessel Explodes

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 12.—Hundreds of Italian civilians and a number of American and British servicemen were killed in Bari harbor on Monday by the explosion of an American Liberty vessel loaded with munitions, it was announced in Rome today. More than 1,000 other persons were injured. The cause of the explosion, one of the major disasters of the war in the Mediterranean theater, was not yet known, the announcement said. The number of military personnel casualties also was not known, and the authorities did not disclose the idenity of the ship.

PAN-ARAB LEAGUE FORMED BY 6 COUNTRIES IN CAIRO

Conclude Pact Safeguarding Independence, Sovereignty; Britain Backs Agreement

The Pan-Arab League, which has been pending for many years was formed at Cairo on March 22 and Iraq, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Yemen have signed the pact concerning the League composed of three articles with three additional ones.

The purpose of the League, in addition to safeguarding mutually the independence and sovereignty of the League members, is to realize cooperation between the member countries concerning (1) economy and finance covering general matters of trade, tariff, and industry, (2) transport by sea, land and air, and (3) the visaing passports, delivery of criminals, and cultural, health and social problems.

The League will function through the Council of Directors which will have a General Affairs Bureau and a high law court. The Council is to meet in regular session once a year, and will meet in extraordinary session in case of necessity.

When differences arise between the signatory Powers, they are not to resort to armed force in order to settle them but to submit the differences to the Council. They can enter into agreements so long as the agreement does not run counter to the pact. There must elapse a year before a contracting Power can withdraw from the pact, and it must wait for the action of the Council before acting in withdrawing.

In the supplementary rules to the pact are laid down the principles to be followed concerning the questions of relations with those Arab countries which are not concerned in the Palestine question and the appointment of the Secretary-General.

Britain is showing itself greatly interested in the organization of the League and is enthusiastic over it which it considers will play an important role as part of a form of international peace organization. What is in its mind is to make the League an obstacle to the expansion of the Soviet Union to the Near East and to the area of eastern Mediterranean.

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Burma
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Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, [illegible], Shonan, Tandjoeng-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.

Sumatra
Benceolen, Bukit-Tinggi, [illegible], Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, [illegible], [illegible], Pangkal-Pinang, [illegible], Siboiga, Telok-Betong.

Djawa
Bandoeng, [illegible], [illegible], Djakarta ([illegible]), Djember, Djogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, [illegible], Semarang, Serang, [illegible], Soerabaya, [illegible].

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BATTLE OF OKINAWA ISLES WILL SEAL ENEMY'S FATE

Spirit of Special Attack Corps Will Lead Japan to Victory, Says Vice-Admiral Ando

Firm conviction that the time has come for the Japanese to finish the enemy once and for all, was expressed by Vice-Admiral Masataka Ando, retired, in the Tokyo Shimbun. Vice-Admiral Ando is known as a foster parent of the Navy airmen, of those intrepid heroes whose achievements in ramming actions against the enemy, a method of warfare peculiar to them and to the Army airmen, are winning the unceasing admiration of the world.

The Vice-Admiral's conviction of victory emanates from his faith in the Special Attack Corps, whose spirit is becoming the spirit of the 100,000,000 people of Japan. It is with reason that he points to the very brilliant war results of the Special Attack Corps in the battles they are fighting against the enemy invaders in the Okinawa area as a conclusive proof that victory will be Japan's in the Battle of the Okinawa Islands. His explanation of the reasons for his confidence that Japan will win this battle and that thereby the enemy's fate will be sealed, follows:

"The common sense view of it, is that the enemy apparently utterly disregarded the Japanese Forces when he landed men of a strength of nearly three divisions on the main Okinawa Island and when he saw to it that almost all the vessels he had at his command remained in the waters of the islands, ready for action.

It is not without reason that people lacking a knowledge of warfare should be wondering how it is that there are no men in the Japanese Army and Navy great enough for the task of dealing with the enemy who has invaded a part of the Japanese mainland.

"To those who are closely watching the war situation, the strategy of the enemy, who has landed troops on the main Okinawa Island and who has practically all the vessels cruising in the neighboring waters of the island, is not a riddle.

"I am a layman as far as politics are concerned. But I am clear about this much. The enemy is showing greater impatience with the approach of April 25, and he hopes to gain his point at a stroke, even though that action involves a little of acting against his better judgment.

"This frame of mind of the enemy is clear from the way in which he invaded the Okinawa Islands.

"The enemy, as had been anticipated by us, landed personnel of a strength of two-odd divisions on the islands.

"There is nothing remarkable about this action of the enemy. The enemy did the very thing we expected when we were working out the details of our plans for dealing with him.

"The people generally are apt to jump at conclusions to the extent of waxing indignation over the fact that the enemy has been allowed to set his dirty feet on the sacred soil of the Japanese mainland. This is a cheap way of looking at things.

"There is nothing for us to fear even if the enemy should land troops in the Kanto district, so long as we have a conviction of victory. The thing we have to do is to triumph over the enemy.

"It is a very simple matter to explain why we are at an advantage when the enemy has landed on our mainland. It is because we are in a position to have the enemy's task force held up near the place where he has landed.

"It is in the nature of things that when he has landed a strength of some size on one of our islands, the enemy should be using a powerful task force to see that the landed men have their supplies and the necessary reinforcements.

"The enemy has now landed troops in the midst of our people, in a vital part of our land. The enemy knows and is conscious of the need for being provided with a large attacking power for use against our counter-attacks. That attacking power of the enemy is in the multitude of vessels he has in the waters of the islands.

"The strategy under which we have allowed the enemy to invade the Okinawa Islands has much in common with the strategy of fighting with our backs to the wall. We could not resort to this strategy unless we were fully conscious of our power to thrust at the enemy's vitals while letting him thrust at our less vital parts.

"Without doubt, the Japanese Forces should have left anything undone in perfecting the plan for finishing off the enemy while allowing him to inflict minor wounds upon them. This will be seen from the way in which the Special Attack Corps went about their part of the strategy, which reminds us of the way in which the arrow, drawn to the full, leaves the bow when the right moment comes.

"We did not baffle the enemy at the start. Instead we started to deal with the enemy where we were ready. This was the secret of our strategy.

"There is the danger that we may frighten the enemy away if we intimidate it excessively.

"There is no need for us to be in a hurry, or to show impatience.

We are sinking an average of 10 enemy vessels every day, according to the communiques issued from day to day. If we continue at this rate, we can hardly hope to improve upon our plan.

"Moreover, there are the enemy vessels we are damaging. We have thus far damaged from 150 to 160 enemy vessels.

"In all had sank and damaged 290 enemy vessels by April 9.

"We will certainly win. This is no mere wishful thinking. I say this from calculations. But, of course, it is necessary that every single person in the country must fight daily with the same spirit possessed by the men of the Special Attack Corps.

"Speaking of the Special Attack Corps, I am reminded that even while I was in active service the spirit of these forces permeated the Army and Navy. For example, in 1927, when, as commander of the Kasumigaura Air Unit, I was about to leave on a trip to study American and European aviation, I could not see how we could win as far as the air was concerned, so I asked my subordinates if there was scientific basis for victory.

"One sublieutenant promptly answered that carrying explosives with him, he would plunge into the funnel of an enemy warship. Already, almost 20 years ago, the spirit of the Special Attack Corps existed.

"I left with my mind at ease. As long as this spirit exists there is no need to fear anything even though there is a decline in technique. I say again, we will absolutely win. The climax is already visible. But for victory, not even one idle spectator can be allowed.

I estimate that already half of the enemy task forces have been sunk or damaged. But still stronger vigilance would be required if the enemy should now be stricken with fear and flee, abandoning his landed forces. It is possible that the enemy might retire for the time being, and continue the sending of necessary supplies, and direct his attack toward the Japanese mainland in an effort to break the Japanese defense.

"But this will be merely a gesture: an attack on the Japanese homeland with the situation as it is will be difficult. Naturally we can expect more frequent air raids, as diverting operations. But we must not forget the real issue involved. As long as the enemy is in the Okinawas we must hit him again and again and destroy the greater part of his forces, if not entirely annihilate them.

"At least one year is required to rebuild an ordinary task force, so in the meantime there will only be air raids. That is why if the production front concentrates its full efforts toward the increased production of aircraft, without fearing raids, transport with the materially abundant regions of the Common Prosperity Sphere will become easier and the recapture of the Mariana bases will become less difficult. In addition, war weariness, which the United States fears, will become stronger in that country. It is therefore absolutely necessary to hit these task forces.

"It is the foremost requisite for everyone to have within him the burning spirit of the Special Attack Corps."

Japanese Thought and Character

Empires of Idea (II): England

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Let us now turn to some of the great "visible" kingdoms which have raised high their horns as "rulers of the waves" and mighty possessors of land and material resources, and see what rocks of sublime thought they stand on. First take the "Empire of England," as Disraeli called it. In recent years we have read or heard of little or nothing of what may be called characteristic English thought. No great names occur unless we must mention Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells. What the thoughts of these two men are today nobody knows. Their messages, if any, have long since been delivered, and like the cat which has caught her last mouse, may now lie sleek awaiting their well-earned epitaphs in slippered ease.

We must go back to the nineteenth century for that remnant of English thought of that century which still lingers in the British brains today. Nineteenth century England was pre-eminently imperialistic, especially in the middle and last parts. Its royal representative, the long-lived Queen Victoria, was born in 1819 and died in January 1902, only a few days after the nineteenth century died. The Victorian age, the nineteenth century, and the imperialistic era are for England almost the interchangeable words. Of course, there was a medley of thoughts and feelings other than sheer imperialism which colored the nineteenth century England, as for instance, Benthamism in political economy and Evangelicalism in religion, especially the Methodism of John Wesley. These diverse currents, joined by other ideas derived from different parts of the continent and America, swept over the world, leaving some deposits in nearly all the nations, Japan not excepted.

Romanticism

The original fountain of this epochal flood was in the exuberant movement known as Romanticism, started on the continent in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It might be interpreted as the natural or biological reaction to the classical or pseudo-classical movement of the early eighteenth century—so pedantic and conventional—aided and abetted by Rousseau and the French revolution. The Romantic movement in England manifested itself in a glamorous literary pageant in which figured such popular names as Cowper, Blake, Burns, Scott, Byron, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, Rosetti, etc. The most famous of them were of course Byron and Scott, whose influence swayed the hearts and brains of all England throughout the century. Most, if not all, of the English writers of the nineteenth century were conscious or unconscious disciples of these two. Tennyson, Browning, Carlyle, Ruskin, Firoude, Kingsley down to Kipling and Conan Doyle have eaten with famished appetite their flamboyant words of which their own writings showed unmistakable traces. Thus they have unconsciously imbibed the imperialistic sentiment their tutors had breathed.

British imperialism began as a sentiment like a religious superstition, not founded on any philosophical system. It was goaded on in great measure by the necessity of the industrial revolution and found its expressions in "patriotic" acts of national egotism. But the English temper always knew how to follow even its romantic impulses along lines of least resistance. It sought its exploits in Africa, India, China, New Zealand, even Japan of pre-Restoration days—the regions in which she could "seize the grain without wetting her fingers too much."

In 1841 as a result of the Opium War, Hongkong was annexed and Shanghai and four other Chinese ports were thrown open to trade; the Crimean War was fought in 1854-6; Queen Victoria was acclaimed Empress of India in 1876. It was when the tide of British imperialism was at its flood that Kipling, the poet of British imperialism was born (1865), and thus he was its exponent rather than its prophet; his "Plain Tales from the Hills" and "Soldiers Three" allegedly embodied the spirit of the British officers and men of his times.

Gospel of Happiness

Benthamism was also a sentiment rather than a philosophy though it aimed at reform, if not revolution, in legislation. Because of its famous maxim "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," it was called "happiness philosophy," and people, enchanted by their sound swallowed it whole. It did not occur to the average mind that "the greatest number" was not yet born, or that one man's weal might mean another's woe, or one country's liberty could spell the enslavement of others or that men might live for a while with an appearance of health and comfort like the octopus by eating one's own limbs. Yet it made a big noise like the symbol of the Salvation Army which appeared a generation later, and its second doctrine of "laissez-faire" was universally hailed as a salvation from the strait-jacket of Burke and Blackstone which had hampered at every step the new-born energies of the romantic age. So it went on swelling and spreading like the tidal waves claiming a wholesale conversion of disciples—Jamese Mill, John Stuart Mill, Henry Brougham, and so on without number. Indeed almost every Englishman in the nineteenth century may be called a Benthamite of more or lesser degree.

Contemporaneous with Benthamism in political economy was Evangelical pietism in religion. Both seem contradictory to each other, the one materialistic and the other spiritual. But a moment's reflection will show they were the diverse expressions of one and the same spirit—of securing the maximum quantity of happiness on cheapest terms. The essence of Evangelicalism was individualism and Utilitarianism in religion as Benthamism was in political science. Their echoes reverberated in these shores. The spirit of Japanese education in early Meiji was in no small measure dictated by the Utilitarian principle derived from Benthamism; Mill's essay "On Liberty," together with Herbert Spencer's "Education," were among the most diligently read of English books in the educated and educational circles of that period. And the Methodist Church was one of the earliest and most popular of the Christian missions in the Meiji era, followed later by its step-son, the Salvation Army which until the outbreak of the China Affair had been the most widely-dispersed of religious propagandist organs in Japan.

Carlyle and Ruskin

Evangelicalism, though apparently tinged with a conscientious ultraism, even philanthropic fervor, was at bottom both the father and the offspring of Imperialist thought. Out of the too many illustrations which may be cited to prove the kinship one or two classic examples shall suffice. On Christmas Day 1814, Samuel Marsden who preached the first Christian sermon to the New Zealand Maoris on the text "Behold I bring you glad tidings," planted the British flag on a plot of ground given him, "flattering himself that it would not be removed till the natives of that island enjoyed all the happiness of British subjects!" A certain member of Bantu club in Africa not long ago declared, "When the white man come to this country he had the Bible and we had the land; today we have the Bible and he has the land."

The other school of writers with Carlyle at the head followed by a long string of disciples—Ruskin, Froude, Morris, Kipling, though avowedly hostile or indifferent to Benthamism, had a distinct streak of imperialism in their veins, traceable to their psychological ancestors, Byron and Scott. Carlyle in particular was very typical. At the bottom of his verbose and interminable preachings extolling the virtue of "silence" by means of forty fat volumes and recommending "action," himself setting the example of chronic sedentary life, was the Hebraic thought straight from the Old Testament: the British are the "chosen people of Jehovah," born to be leaders of mankind and setters of the example for the "inferior" races to follow. But there was an extenuating quality in their spiritual megalomania. It was their sense of duty. Even Kipling's bombastic tribalistic stuff was made somewhat palatable by the sweetening condiment of humility and introspection which one could occasionally savor in his poems and stories. His was the creed of duty and responsibility, discipline, loyalty, daredevil action as well as of right and privilege—the right of ruling the seven seas and the duty of "bearing the white man's burden." The British, according to him were divinely chosen more for service than for privilege, and therein lay the effectiveness of his appeal, and also perchance the difference between the British imperialism of the nineteenth century and that of today. For Kipling's last days were the last days of the British imperialism he had preached.

John Seeley

With the turn of the century the British imperialism has undergone a flagrant transformation. Instead of a doctrine of duty and responsibility, it has now become wholly absorbed in its right and privilege minus duty and fair play. It is naked imperialism of sheer possessive greed, constantly preoccupied with the thought of two to make others pull the chestnut out of the fire for Number One—of using Japan, for example, to keep the Russian peril out of India; of making Uncle Sam safeguard Hongkong, Singapore and other Eastern possessions from possible menace of Japan; of pitting France, Soviet, America against its chronic rival, Germany, to keep clear its lines of communication to the Eastern seas and so forth.

But even in its most plausible form as it was seen in the mid-Victorian age British imperialism was fraught with a fatal weakness, namely, lack of a sound philosophy or moral justification of enduring character. John Seeley, the famous British apologist of its Imperialism, in his "Expansion of England," could only explain the "Empire" as having been created "in a fit of absent-mindedness." As for the word "expansion" which has been used to insinuate the idea of natural expansion or "growth" of England into an empire, the facts of history contradict it. That it was the result of outright piracies and "privaterring" exploits and skilful political maneuvering every honest schoolbody will admit. No less unmistakable is it in the light of what is happening that the British "dominions" and colonies, instead of being the integral parts of a solid whole, are forcibly-collected loosely-joined and easily-detachable additions to the "mother country," ready to fall apart the moment Britain lets go its iron grip. It is quite true therefore when the British say that they are fighting upon their life-line—not only against Germany and Japan with lethal weapons but against Soviet and America with perfidious chicanery.

Famous Songs

True that some British politicians and thinkers were shy of their imperialism—men like Gladstone and Adam Smith,—but they did not object to enjoying its fruit. The receiver is as bad as the thief and indeed, most British people who are unfeigned admirers of their ancestral Vikings and Elizabethan seamen bother themselves very little about sound philosophy or moral justification for their imperialism. It is amazing how the people of this "superior" nation could find a stirring inspiration in words like these:

"We don't want to fight, but if we do,
"We've got the ships, we've got the men,
"And we've got the money, too."

This "famous" ditty, dated 1877, when England was on the brink of war with Russia, was sung throughout the nation with a zest and enthusiasm which did credit to the most savage scalp-hunters you could imagine. And note the presentday ring it has, fresh from the Anglo-American mint! Can any Japanese conceive that a warlike song of such consummate vulgarity breathing in every word unblushing exultation in sheer material power could command the universal popularity it actually did in England? To our shame be it confessed that some of the songs sung in Japan since the outbreak of the present war have not been distinguished for noble sentiment or high poetical diction but such were few in number and soon relegated to the limbo of the forgotten, while the majority of the songs now on the lips of our soldiers and boys are fraught with a strong moral ideal—that of "establishing a new era of freedom in East Asia," "emancipation of oppressed people," of "dying for one's Emperor and country," etc.

Take another "famous" English patriotic song "The Soldiers of the Queen," sung at the prime of British imperialism (the second Jubilee) of which the chorus runs:

The Soldiers of the Queen, my boys,
Who've been, my boys, who've seen, my boys,
In the fight for England's glory, boys,
When we've had to show them what we mean,
And when we say we've always won,
And when they ask us how it's done,
We'll proudly point to every one
O England's soldiers of the Queen.

What About Today?

What is the key thought of these brave lines, if there is any? It is a perfect blend of haughty defiance and childish sentimentality, tuned in the thug-like melody. Can it be conceivable that such a song may be made in Japan to celebrate an august event even in the name of flag-waving patriotism? It is not worthy, to say the least, of the country of "gentlemen."

It may be pleaded that those were the "heroic" days of England and that when a nation is in a "heroic" mood much primitiveness may be forgiven. Very well. We will say that the Victorian age was the victorious age for England and that under its intoxicating influence much may be overlooked under the pressure of eternal "human nature." But what about the present state of affairs? Listening to the words of men like Winston Churchill and his spiritual son, Eden, we can arrive only at one conclusion and that in the thought underlying the British war effort today is no more idealistic than that expressed in the "famous" ditties above quoted. In an early stage of the present war some British soldiers going to the front, when asked what he thought their country was fighting for, answered, "To keep what we've got, I suppose." That indeed was true to form—the very essence of English philosophy in their present war. Nor was it a new idea. It has long since been expressed in a more euphonic style:

"——The good old rule
"Suffices them, the simple plan,
"That they must take who have the power,
"And they must keep who can."

Yes, the British empire today stands on a shaky foundation, if thought may be said to constitute the truest base of empire. It is very great, to be sure, in appearance, in bulk, in pretensions, like a gigantic bubble scintillating with all the colors of the rainbow but, there is only hot air inside.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, April 14

ROOSEVELT'S DEATH

MAINICHI—Roosevelt has died, it is Heaven's punishment. As the incarnation of American imperialism, he has had a cursed influence on the whole of mankind. He has used much religious camouflaging, for instance, about the Sermon of the Mount, and about divine protection for the opening of the Second Front; but probably it would be hard to discover a greater cynic than him.

Of course, the report of Roosevelt's death is not bad news to us. However, to rejoice at such sort of news would not be in keeping with the greatness of the Yamato race. There is the famous episode of Mori Motonari who was incensed with his retainers when they were rejoicing about a bereavement in the enemy camp.

At this moment, we must not lose sight of the fact that part of the American forces are invading our territory. We Japanese must, above all, turn all our spirit and action on the destruction of those enemies and on the restoration of the sanctity of our divine country. Indeed, there should be no such thing as a loss of the sense of values on our part on account of Roosevelt's death.

Of course, for the Americans, the death of Roosevelt means a great loss. It is beyond dispute that it will mean a hitch in the U.S. war effort. However, this must not be overrated. As Roosevelt was the president of a republic, and not a dictatorial politician, his death does not mean that the political functions of a Democratic country like America will be interrupted.

This is a total war, a war with the total efforts of the military, officials, and civilians. In this point, there is no difference between our country and America. Not the slightest slackening of the war effort must crop up among our people in this important phase.

ORDINANCE AFFECTS SCRIBE

Must Get Sanction for Transfer, Discharge and Resignation

Transfers, including firing and resignation, without sanction by the Governor of the personnel of newspapers designated by the Welfare Minister or the Governor have become impossible with the promulgation of the national labor mobilization ordinance, Imperial Ordinance No. 94, on March 5.

In the case of newspaper personnel in Tokyo, sanction must be gained from the Chief of the Metropolitan Police. Article 3 of the same Ordinance also stipulates that places of enterprise may be amalgamated, in accordance with which the Asahi, Mainichi and Yomiuri-Hochi have been designated to work together.

The range of designation is expected to be expanded with the establishment of the new newspaper structure and it is held that the national mission of newspapermen has been recognized and transfers for personal reasons prohibited.

Manchou Students Coming

In order to acquaint them with the true characteristics of Japan and at the same time to conduct collective training, some 30 Manchoukuo students who will soon arrive in Japan to study at the Agricultural College and the Engineering College in Morioka, will be accommodated at the Hoonji Temple. Takeshi Taikoji residing in Nio, Morioka, is reported to have named his private house, "Nio Ryo," (Nio residence) and is making preparations to welcome the Manchoukuo students. Those from Mongolia will be sheltered at a certain building near the Tawamatsu pond in the outskirts of the city.

Women Death-Defying Corps

At a certain airplane manufacturing factory in the Ryomo district in Tochigi Prefecture, the Women Death-Defying Defense Corps was organized comprising of all women workers there. The corps headed by Miss Take Sato include eight units, each composed of 14 members. They are determined to safeguard aircraft and important materials, take up first aid and act as messengers in case of emergency.

BIG HERRING CATCH SEEN

Hokkaido to Distribute Fish to All Parts of Country

Last year's huge catch of herring in Hokkaido is expected to be topped with the goal for this year set at over 100,000 tons of herring. Already about 5,000 tons have been netted in the southern parts of Yoichi and Kodaira, speaking well for the height of the season which is yet to come toward the end of this month.

The Hokkaido Marine Products Association, in anticipation of the plentiful catch, is hurrying steps toward quick transportation of fresh herring to all parts of the country as well as preserving it and the supply of labor to carry them out.

School students of Hokkaido as well as from Tokyo and about 1,000 persons in the fish business in the metropolis will be mobilized to give their assistance. About 200 members of the Fish Distribution Association in the burnt-out areas of Honjo and Fukagawa are expected to set off very soon for about 40 days until the end of May.

Through the newly established herring control organization positive measures for transportation are being taken under the guidance of the Marine Bureau.

Phone Operator Promoted

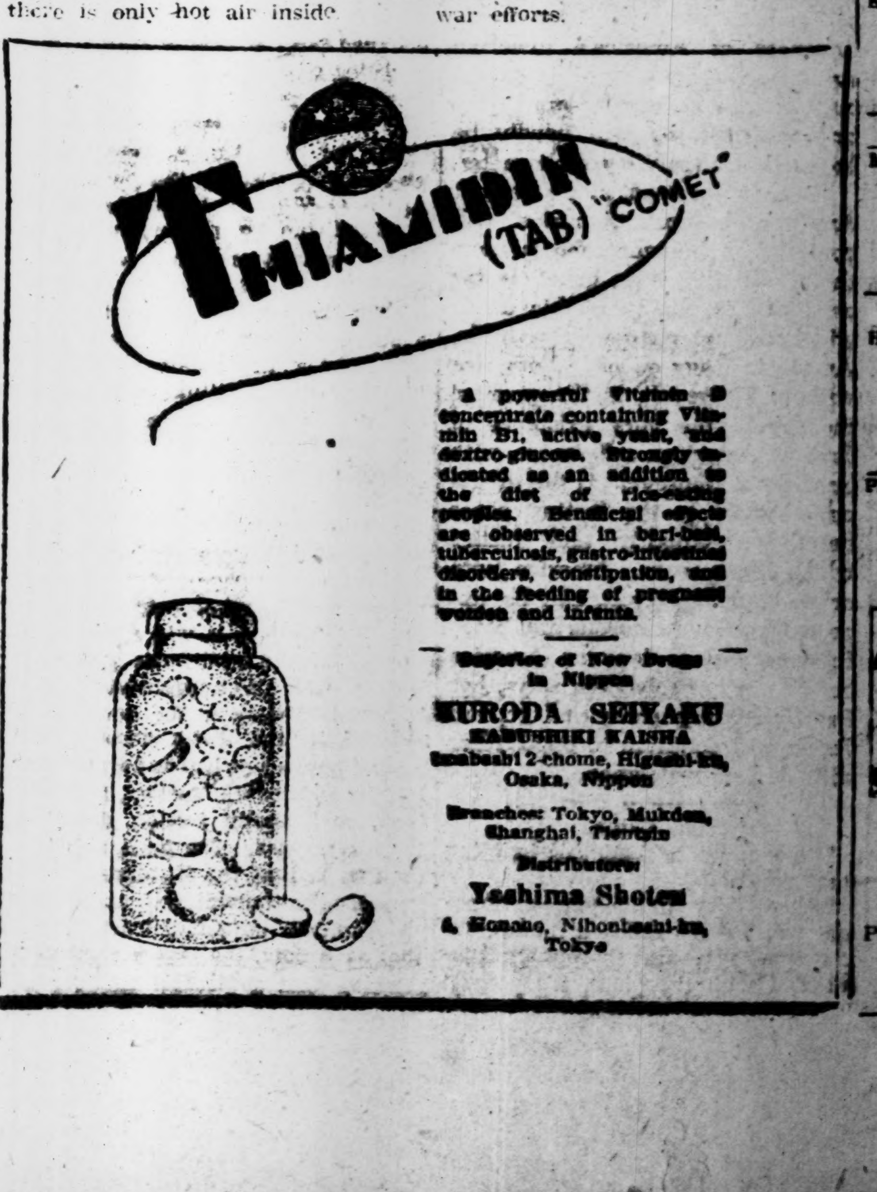
Mrs. Shizu Nishi, 36, telephone operator at the Prime Minister's official residence for more than 20 years, was promoted to a position of clerk of the Cabinet under date of April 13. She was burned to death while on her way from her home in Honjo to the official residence at the time of the great night air raid on March 10. Her 61 year-old mother has been given a post in the Cabinet as temporary employe.

Guiding Salt Making

With the aim of becoming self-sufficient in salt supply, the headquarters for the production of salt is to be established in Ibaraki Prefecture in cooperation with the Monopoly Bureau in Mito. Prior to the installation of the headquarters, a special course, giving guidance in the method of producing salt is being given throughout the coastal area including 37 towns and villages.

Refrain From Drinking

Members of the Reservists' Society in Kitaura-cho, Minami Akita-gun, Akita Prefecture, have decided to refrain from drinking for one year, exert further efforts for defense training and production of foodstuffs, thus to contribute to Japan's war efforts.



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ENGLISH novels, literary and poetry, etc. for immediate sale. Apply Box 444, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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CARPET, size 9×9 feet, or any smaller size, wanted immediately. Apply Box 14, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

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Telephone: Ginza (57) 803, 488, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1945

The Death of President Roosevelt

The sudden death of President Roosevelt at this time is one of the most startling events which could have ever happened. Few occurrences in all history can compare with it either in its unexpected suddenness or in the extent of its repercussions. Ever the actor, even in the matter of his death Roosevelt found it his lot to depart at a time and in a manner most calculated to entrance the attention of the world. At the pinnacle of his fame, at a moment when he was approaching the climax of his direction of the greatest war in history and his unfolding of the most grandiose plans for the re-ordering of the world, before the tarnish of inevitable disillusionment had appeared in the minds of his followers, he suddenly passed away with dramatic effect.

There is no question as to the far-reaching character of the reactions which his death will cause. For he was the central figure in the global war which has involved a greater portion of mankind than any previous war, so much so that it has aptly been characterized as Roosevelt's War. Not only was he primarily responsible for the course which this war has taken, but he was also primarily responsible for the design of the most ambitious scheme which the mind of man has ever conceived for the permanent control of the world. Certain it is that his unexpected passing at this time will raise innumerable complications in the already difficult collaboration of the United States with Britain; in the position of the United States with respect to her most formidable rival for world influence, the Soviet Union; and in the relations with the various lesser countries of the world into which Roosevelt had started to extend the grasping tentacles of American power. The face of the earth will be changed in ways which cannot yet be foretold by the removal of this ubiquitous personage in the midst of his uncompleted labors.

To the Americans, Roosevelt's passing will appear to be a major catastrophe foreboding great changes. For more than twelve years he virtually held the United States in the grip of his personal control. During that time he broke the nation's most revered traditions and established astounding new precedents, shaping the social and economic as well as the political life of the country in ways that were audacious and revolutionary. He was pre-eminently his own foreign minister, using his personal friendship with Churchill to make of the British Empire a compliant if sometimes resentful coadjutor, pitting his guile against Stalin's practical realism in attempts to curb Soviet world influence in favor of American imperialism, whipping recalcitrant minor countries into line by a cynical combination of blandishment and punishment. A virtuoso in the tricks of demagoguery and of intrigue, an undoubted genius of a sort whose abilities matched his ambitions, Roosevelt indeed was a man who will be difficult to replace. Certainly the new President, mediocre and relatively obscure Harry S. Truman, who was selected as the vice-presidential candidate in the last elections more for his vote-getting proclivities than for his capabilities as a possible successor to the Chief Executive, cannot hope to rival Roosevelt's political skill; nor can brash young Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, now promoted from being a puppet to a position of responsibility, hope to advance America's interests abroad with the [illegible] which Roosevelt used to display. To the Americans the death of Roosevelt must naturally appear like an irreparable loss.

While full credit must thus be given to the unusual abilities of Roosevelt, it would be a great mistake, however, to assume that his death will entail any fundamental change in the general course of America's policies. Brilliant and spectacular as he was, Roosevelt will be found on sober analysis to have been a clever opportunist who rode on the crest of the wave of the times rather than a creative statesman who actually shaped the course of events. History will undoubtedly prove that where Roosevelt appeared to lead, he was merely maneuvering himself to the forefront of the great movements of American public life which would have swept along on their predestined course whether he was there or not.

True, he and his brain-trusters were personally responsible for some of the bizarre features of the New Deal, but the trend of America toward regimentation and authoritarianism would have gone on with or without Roosevelt. For America's abandonment of her traditional democracy during the past decade was too deep-seated a phenomenon to be attributed solely to the initiative of any one man no matter how brilliant. Mass unemployment, permanent agricultural unprofitableness, constantly growing debt, idle capital funds, and other such chronic maladies which plagued America before the war were so deeply rooted and impelling in calling for a remedy that the New Deal or some similar drastic program of attempted reform would have arisen with or without Roosevelt. And as soon as the present temporary hiding of these problems by the wartime industrial boom is ended, the inescapable return of these problems will dictate the continuation of the same sort of authoritarian measures of attempted control whether Roosevelt had lived or not.

True, Roosevelt by his prejudices, ambitions, and truculence was personally responsible for having aggravated and precipitated the situation which brought on the present global war. But who can doubt that sooner or later the United States would have entered the war in any case, for the dynamics of America's lust for world domination are too fundamental to have been completely controlled by any one man! The Messianic complex based on the myth of Anglo-Saxon racial superiority which gives the American people the notion that they have the moral right to intervene in the affairs of all the rest of the world, the economic pressure of America's over-expanded industrial capacity combined with the egoistic notion of the Americans that they are ordained to enjoy a high standard of living than any other people, would have naturally impelled the United States sooner or later on one pretext or another to wage war on a global scale to impose her will and to foist her economic domination on the rest of the world. These things were not caused by one man, nor will they disappear with the death of any individual.

Hence, spectacular as was Roosevelt's role in the specific manifestations of America's policies, his actual responsibility in creating the basic drives of America's national conduct will be found to have been relatively small. His early death before the occurrence of the set-backs and miscarriages which will eventually inevitably set in because of the over-ambitiousness of America's towering stature. But in fact, although he may always be remembered as a brilliant man, he will hardly be honored as a truly great character.

Because Roosevelt alone was not America, because America will continue to be what she is even though Roosevelt is gone, as far as Japan is concerned his death will cause no change in attitude. American aggression, with or without Roosevelt, is the greatest menace to the very existence of Japan. American selfishness, with or without Roosevelt, is the greatest obstacle to the lasting peace based on equality and justice which Japan seeks. America, with or without Roosevelt, can be expected to be a dangerous and hateful foe, and as long as America persists in her mistaken ways, her Presidents may come and go, but Japan will continue to oppose her with defiant resistance.

The Catch

"Do you understand this building loan scheme?"

"Sure! They build you a house and you pay so much a month. By the time you are thoroughly dissatisfied with the place, it's yours."

ABS POWERS AND WEST ASIA

Position Adopted by Turkey Is Reviewed

By TOMOHIDE NAITO
(From Contemporary Japan)

III

After the conclusion of the Versailles Peace Award, the Treaty of Sevres, restoring peace in the Near East, was signed on August 10, 1920. It provided that within six months of its enforcement the appointed Constantinople Commission consisting of the representatives of Britain, France and Italy should draft a plan of autonomy for the area east of the Euphrates, south of the southern border of Armenia and north of the borders between Turkey, Syria and Mesopotamia where the Kurds predominate, and also that adequate protection should be given to the minority races. At the same time, it stipulated that a joint committee composed of the delegates of Britain, France, Italy, Iran and Kurdistan should be organized to demarcate the area by carrying out the necessary survey on the spot (Article 61). It further provided that, in case the majority of the Kurds in the area desired their secession from Turkey and notified to the Council of the League of Nations to that effect within twelve months of the enforcement of the treaty, the League Council should recognize their ability of independence, while Turkey should waive her claim to and jurisdiction over the area (Article 64).

Although the Treaty of Sevres was signed by the delegate of the Turkish Empire, the newly risen Turkish Republic refused to ratify it and continued to wage its war of independence. In February, 1921, Bequil Sami Bey, Turkish representative in the Allied Supreme Council, in reply to a question put by Lord Curzon pointed out that there was not much difference between the Turks and the Kurds, that they lived together sharing the common destiny, that the Kurds were represented at the Ankara Parliament by their own deputies, and that the so-called Kurdistant independence movement was purely an affair of a few self-centered agitators. He then declared that the Turkish Government was prepared to grant provincial autonomy to Kurdistan as a vilayet. Thereupon Lord Curzon expressed the opinion that the Treaty of Sevres ought to be modified insofar as Kurdistan was concerned. In consequence, on July 24, 1923, the Near East Peace Treaty was signed at Lausanne, Article 3 of which laid down the settlement of the Kurdistan question in a friendly manner between Britain and Turkey within nine months of its conclusion. As no decision was reached within the specified period, the Kurdistan question was referred to the Council of the League of Nations. On June 5, 1926, the Mosul Treaty was concluded between Britain and Turkey, and yet the Kurdistan queston remained unsolved. While Britain held that the Kurds were not Turks and, therefore, they should belong to Iraq in consideration of their ethnological and economic ties, Turkey steadfastly maintained that the Kurds were Turks and so they must remain within Turkish territory. Owing to these contradictory views, the League of Nations sought to maintain the status quo by setting up the so-called Brussels line, but Turkey, who was not a member of the League, declined to abide by its adjudication. Eventually, however, Turkey accepted the Brussels line and the creation along the line of a neutral zone covering a distance of seventy-five kilometers. Following this recognition, Turkey acquired ten per cent of Iraq's share in the Mosul oil enterprise.

Revolts Break Out

From the very outset of the formation of the Turkish Republic, the Kurds in general disliked it, for they were not willing to submit to the changed form of administration. The abolition of the Caliphate system and of various mosque organizations in 1924-25 served a signal for an uprising of the Kurds, which was promptly quelled by the authorities. Again, in 1930, a rebellion broke out in Kurdistan in concert with the Kurds in Iran and Iraq with independence as its objective. Immediately the Turkish authorities sent a punitive expedition to the affected area under the command of Sali Pasha, but the situation was not easily brought under control. On top of this, in August of the same year, the Kurds in Iraq led by Seikh Mahmud rose at Suleimanie against the Turkish Government and petitioned the League of Nations for its support in the cause of their independence. The revolt continued until May, 1931, when it was suppressed, thanks to the assistance given by Britain, who also apprehended Seikh Mahmud. Owing to the devastation suffered in the disturbances, quite a good number of Kurds began moving about between Turkey, Iraq and Iran, and finally settled down in these countries. The most unbiased opinion is that the Kurdistan independence movement was engineered by countries adjoining Turkey. Be that as it may, the fact nevertheless remains that a sizeable number of Kurds residing in Turkey manifested their antipathy toward the inauguration of the Turkish Republic, and so they, willingly or unwillingly, joined forces with the Kurds of Iraq and Iran. Now that the question of Kurdistan has again appeared on the surface, more so because of the Soviet installation of a Kurdistan Republic and because of the emergence of a clash of interests among the ABS Powers in regard to West Asia, it seems that America, Britain and the Soviet Union, after termination of the war, will have to exert their level best to settle the issue satisfactorily to them and to Turkey.

At the second plenary session of the now dissolved Comintern held in 1920, a resolution was adopted denouncing the Zionist movement as an intrigue on the part of Britain to exploit the subject nations. In September of the same year, at a conference of Eastern nations at Baku a resolution expressing profound sympathy with the subject Eastern nations in their struggle for liberation from British imperialism was placed on record. Then the fourth plenary session of the Communist International convened in 1922 recognized the importance of creating an agrarian revolution embracing Syria, Iraq and Egypt as a first step toward developing an Eastern struggle against imperialism. The session was attended by the Communist delegates of Palestine and Egypt. After that, the sixth plenary session of the Comintern held in 1928 passed a resolution declaring that the uprising staged by the Druses in northern Syria was a manifestation of their struggle against Anglo-French imperialism. It also pledged to extend its assistance to the Wafdists of Egypt so long as they kept up their struggle against British imperialism.

(To Be Continued)

AMERICAN DILEMMA

By JAPONICUS

II

Negro Future

In his charming little work entitled "The Book of Tea", Kakuzo Okakura wrote: "We used to think you (the Westerners) the most impracticable people on earth, for you were said to preach what you never practised." In America what he said some thirty-five years ago is true even today. In the midst of a war for freedom abroad, the Americans are refusing to give freedom and equality to their largest minority, the Negroes. Since the beginning of the war, there has been an increasing racial hatred and tension. A. Clayton Powell, the first Negro candidate for Congress from the Harlem District, announced, "I will represent the Negro people first. I will represent after that all the other American people." Negroes have been bitter about America's refusal to give them equal status in the Army, Navy and war industry. For the first time in their history, the Negro leaders are active in behalf of Negro rights. Today America's No. 1 social problem is the race problem and it is reaching a crisis.

For three years the Negroes have been patient. As American citizens they rose to the war crisis. They joined the Army, the Navy and the Marines. They rushed to the war industries. To be sure they were once sadly deceived. They still remember that bitter experience after the First Great War. But their loyalty and good faith got the better of them and they were willing to give the white Americans another chance. So they fought in Africa and in Europe. They were sent to the Pacific islands. They always headed the landing party, not because they wanted to but because they were forced to. Thousands of them fell before the white soldiers even made their first move. The Whites think nothing of spilling the "nigger blood". At last the Negro leaders have come to realize how futile the whole effort was. Mark Ethridge, a friend of Roosevelt, warned the Negroes. "It is a cruel disillusionment," he says, "bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy for any of the Negro leaders to tell their people that they can expect the abandonment of social segregation or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war." He continues: "There is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, allied and Axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation." Ethridge was restating what Henry Grady of Atlanta had said fifty-five years ago. "But, sir, though the cannon of this Republic thundered in every voting district of the South, we should still find in the mercy of God the means and the courage to prevent its reestablishment."

What then is the American dilemma in regard to the Negro problem? It is this: the basic tenets of the American creed make all men free and equal, yet the American people deny equality to their largest minority group. They have been severe in criticizing a caste system in other lands, but they observe their own and refuse even to defend their own irrationality. This makes them living liars.

The South has the most Negroes. With ten million of the country's thirteen million Negroes living in their midst, the Southerners consider the problem their own. They refuse to accept an act of Congress or a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court. All Southerners, liberal and conservative, nation-minded and regional, agree that the Negro problem is too southern to have its ultimate settlement made elsewhere. That is the beginning and the end of their argument. What, exactly, is the basis of such an argument?

Eight years ago, the Carnegie Corporation asked Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, a distinguished Swedish sociologist, to undertake a survey of the American Negro, and his study was made public last spring. Dr. Myrdal finds that the chief white fear is the fear of intermarriage. Other fears he ranks as follows: personal and social equality, joint use of schools and other public places, equal voting, equality in law courts, and equal economic opportunity. Now suppose we can change the Southerners and see what happens. We shall be very modest and try to reform with the least friction. Considering the above list, we know that the Southerners would be least unwilling to give the Negro an equal right to work. Next they might be willing to grant him equality in law courts. A Negro can demand equal justice. Then comes the vote. With the abolishing of poll taxes, the southern Negroes have a right to vote. Then comes the hard problem. The whites are unwilling to share social equality. They are unwilling for their children to associate with Negro children. They want the Negroes to use a separate entrance at a railway depot. They treasure the Jim Crow seats on the trollies and buses. Finally they will never, never permit intermarriages. Just an idea that a white girl may marry a colored youth gives them a chill.

Now let us consider the problem from the standpoint of the Negroes. Dr. Myrdal found that the Negro ranks his grievances in exactly the reverse order. He desires economic equality most of all. He wants fair bread-winning opportunities above everything else. Then he wants legal justice and the vote next. As to segregation, he would like it to be abolished, but does not make it a major point. It will come in time. As a race the Negroes have to better themselves first and with fair economic opportunities they will do so very fast, they believe. They are reasonable about it. As to the Negro ambition to marry whites, they consider it utterly ridiculous. It only exists in the mind of the white. It has its own root in the idea of white supremacy. It is a case of psychosis. You ask a southerner: "Why don't you give equal economic opportunity to the Negro?" He replies: "How would you like your daughter marrying a Nigger?" He is utterly irrational!

We have often heard of the term "the Solid South," and it means the South in relation to its Negro question, but that Solid South has been cracking. Politically, it started in 1932. When the doubtful state of Illinois went Democratic by a majority of 382,290 votes, the Negro vote of about 17,000 held the balance. When the normally Republican state of Pennsylvania went Democratic four years later by a majority of 581,646 votes, the Negro vote played a big role in the upset. There are some 207,000 Negro voters in the state. Perhaps the most significant political event below the Potomac since Lincoln freed the slaves was the winning of the Negro vote above the Potomac by the Democratic party in 1940 and 1944. Today some critics believe that Northern Negroes may become more important than Southern whites in the party. This is one of the forces that makes a political crack-up possible in the South.

As to economic rights, take the job and pay discrimination. As stated already through Dr. Myrdal's research, the Negro hates it most, and the white treasures it least. The federal government claims that much has been done toward ameliorating this form of injustice. Since the war the government has set up the Fair Employment Practice Committee. Roosevelt did so, as is well known, because astute Negro politicans threatened him with a national Negro march on Washington. Any industry that refuses to employ Negroes cannot obtain federal funds, and pay discrimination is to be investigated by the Committee. Such a measure, however, is notoriously ineffective in reality. The Committee cannot alter a long established nation-wide industrial prejudice. As Lord Bryce once said, "Good manners cannot be imposed by statute."

But even in this economic discrimination, the Solid South is cracking. For years the south defended its behavior saying that the Negro was a lower species of mankind and his caste was ordained by God. Today it is losing confidence in such a theory. They are only clinging to it emotionally. But worst of all, the whites in America are split: their interests are conflicting. On the other hand, though in the minority, poor and oppressed, the Negroes are united and can fight wholeheartedly. This is their advantage and their strength,

U.S. PROPAGANDA

Suppression of News Practiced On Big Scale

Research for this article by Alfred Romain in the XXth Century, was begun by the author in the U.S.A., where his work involved the observing and analyzing of American public opinion and its manipulation.

II

Together all these contain such vast quantities of propaganda that it would require almost superhuman effort to sift and analyze all this material and discern the propaganda carried by it. The "excessive quantities" device has, in fact, a bewildering and drugging effect. People begin to wonder what it is all about. They feel intellectually helpless, not knowing where to turn. In this peculiar state of mind, the majority of people seem to be very susceptible to mass psychoses and even mass hysteria (spy hunts, Lindbergh baby, attack from Mars). They are the ones who fall for "tabloid" propaganda. On the other hand, there is a minority which tries to keep a clear head by sifting the masses of news and doing its own thinking; for it the American propaganda machine provides highly intellectual magazines as well as news-digesting periodicals such as Time, to feed it with even more material and lead its thinking in the right direction.

The fact that the "excessive quantities" device makes news censorship partly or wholly superfluous was proved by the propaganda activities of the "Committee on Public Information" during the Great War. George Creel, today one of the State Department's spokesmen, built up American war propaganda at that time on this principle, largely avoiding any censorship of the press. Before he was entrusted with the direction of the Committee on Public Information he proposed this technique to President Wilson, stressing that the need was "for expression, not repression."

Conspiracies of Silence

Nevertheless, suppression of news is also practised and has always been practised in the United States. Most American editors respect instructions issued by their publishers or outside pressure groups to bury in silence matters disagreeable to them, regardless of their news value. This has frequently been revealed in the case of such large advertisers as the department stores and patent-medicine firms, which usually succeed in suppressing news harmful to their business interests. In many cases, suppression of news has also been claimed by American labor unions accusing the capitalist press of withholding news from the public about antilabor violence on the part of strike breakers and the police. In the field of politics, American statesmen opposed to Wall Street have frequently complained of a mysterious conspiracy of silence to which their statements were subjected.

However, the American propagandist seems ill at ease with this method. It is always a risky one, because public confidence would be quickly lost if news suppression were obvious and frequent. It would appear that American propagandists consider repressive tactics, official or unofficial censorship, an emergency measure to be used only in cases where vital interests are threatened and where the desired propaganda effect cannot be achieved by other methods.

The "conspiracy of silence" device is the other extreme of the process of news selection which is one of the principal weapons in the hands of American propagandists. This brings us to the conception of "news" as it has been developed in America.

Inviolate News

The American press covers up much of its propaganda by presenting it as news and for that reason has done everything possible to surround the word "news" with a veritable halo. Indeed, the ethics of the American press are built around the idea that news is inviolate—that to supply the public with news is the mission of the American press.

The antonym of "news" is "editorial," in other words the opinion of the newspaper. The American press emphasizes this difference by reserving a special page, the editorial page, for the opinions of the newspaper, editorial opinion being supposedly restricted to that page and not mixed up with the news. And, indeed, American news agencies as well as practically all American papers avoid any obvious editorializing in the news and try to create and strengthen the impression that the "news" presented by them is unadulterated and factual, without any propagandistic slant. This is the "news vs. editorial" device which accounts for much of the average American's confidence in his press. In reading the news—especially sensational news—he is quite unprepared for propaganda.

It is hardly necessary to stress the immense propagandistic advantages that grew out of this. Without being suspected of propaganda, newspapers and news agencies are in a position to select, suppress, to "play up" or "play down," to "slant," to "kill," or to "bury" the news according to their propaganda strategy.

(To Be Continued)

CONFUSION IN FRANCE

Local Resistance Elements Refuse to Disband in Compliance With De Gaulle's Order

By ISAMU INOUYE

I

On October 23, 1944, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union recognized the De Gaulle Regime as the Provisional Government of France. In this action, each of these three nations had her special reason. For the Anglo-American nations, the greatest reason for their recognition was their desire to get some power for opposing the Communist Party in France, just as much as De Gaulle wished to get the support of these nations in opposing the same Red elements in his country. The visit paid by Prime Minister Winston Churchill accompanied by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to Paris on November 11, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Armistice of the First World War and their participation in the street parade in the French capital, were intended to give weight to the power of De Gaulle against the French Communist Party. When, elated by its recognition as the Provisional Government by the three major nations of the anti-Axis group, the De Gaulle Government on November 1 ordered the dissolution of the "Patriotic Volunteer Troops," the French Communist Party lost no time in building up its countermeasures; the political bureau of the party issued a memorandum promptly and openly protesting against the command of the De Gaulle Government.

In this connection, it has been reported that the order for disbandment of the "Patriotic Volunteer Troops" issued by the Provisional Government was dictated by General Dwight Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Western Europe. This same report states that the enemies of the American forces of occupation in France are both the German forces and the French Communist troops, who, the report adds, have often seized the supplies of the American forces and attacked American soldiers not infrequently to rob them of their belongings.

The De Gaulle Government's order for the demobilization of the internal forces stated that the soldiers must hand over their weapons to the police and should join, if they so desire, the regular forces. The intransigent forces demand, on the other hand, their inclusion into the regular forces in their entirety with their commanders unchanged, while the Communist Party is opposed to their disbandment on the ground that domestic order has not yet been restored. But this is only a pretext on the part of the Communist Party whose real purpose is to be in possession of these domestic troops in readiness for some emergency.

Three Troops

There are three kinds of irregular troops in France today. The first group is composed of various soldiers who maintain a strict discipline and who are hardly different from the regular forces; the second group is made up of "patriotic partizans" with communistic youth forming the nucleus who pay no respect to the laws of the French republic; and the third group is composed of poverty-stricken ruffians who are led by communistic leaders. Entire France, with the single exception of Paris and its outlying area with the radius of 50 miles, is under the influence of these guerrilla troops. The southern and south-western parts of France are under the dominance of these irregular troops, the Marquis.

The French Government contends that the mission of these domestic troops ended with the "liberation" of France from German rule and that their continuation at present will prove an impediment to the restoration of peace and order within the country, but it is only the first group of the domestic troops that listen to this demand. The remaining troops argue that they themselves are the best and most capable upholders of domestic peace and order and are taking the place of police and the regular forces, declaring that the enemy espionage is still active at large and that the popular police and the regular forces are unable to cope with their activities.

In reply to this argument, the French Government has stated that the authority of the Central Government should be upheld, that only the Government is entitled to ensure justice. Thus, the Government issued its order of disbandment without consulting the opinion of the internal resistance troops and the latter are now saying that they do not have to obey any order on which they were not consulted beforehand. Thus, there is a deadlock.

The number of the communistic troops are estimated at anywhere between 20,000 and 30,000 men and it is apparent that no single government order could disarm them. There have been some alarming reports circulated regarding the possible steps that have been either decided or already taken by the De Gaullist Government, such as the preparations made for the mopping up the internal resistance troops or appointment of some general as the commander of an internal pacification army. There is thus a persistent danger of an armed clash between the Government and the internal resistance troops. However, the newspapers of the partizan forces have been showing their fighting spirit by asking why is it wrong for them to possess weapons. Humanite angrily stated recently: "To snatch away weapons belonging to our patriots when the White terror is about to overrun the entire locality would be like directing a dagger at the people's back."

Hammer and Sickle Displayed

On November 11, De Gaulle received Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden at the Triumphal Arc in Paris and gave out a special ration of coffee without sugar to the Parisians in order to demonstrate his power. The French communists did not forget on that occasion to decorate the entire city of Paris with hammer and sickle banners.

On the anniversary of the October Revolution on the seventh, a mass meeting was held at Nation Square near Bastille under the auspices of the French-Soviet Society whose president is former French Minister of Aviation Pierre Cot. Some 200,000 peoples assembled. Soviet Ambassador Bomogoloff delivered a fiery speech expatiating on the glory of the French Revolution and the mission of new France. In the evening a big banquet was given at the Soviet Embassy and all the notables headed by De Gaulle were invited, but General De Gaulle did not attend. He sent a proxy instead.

The offensive already undertaken by the Communist Party has placed all the important points in Southern France under its control and it is said that preparations have been made for the proclamation of a Soviet rule in the Rhone Valley sector. According to a Paris weekly, the infiltration of Communist power is especially marked along the Italian borders in the Savoie region where farmers who had never heard of communism have already been bolshevised, in some village all the members of the village assembly are communists.

Hostile Attitude

The fact that the attitude of the Communist Party, whose power as rooted in the provinces, has become bellicose and hostile against the Central Government become clear with the proclamation of the disbandment order. Increasing demonstrations have been held since that time in cities such as Paris, Lyon, Marseilles and Toulouse under the auspices of the party. Street demonstrations are being held on an increasingly large scale. The speeches of the Red leaders have, moreover, become more hostile toward the Government. This hostile trend of the French Communists reached its climax when the demand was made at the meeting of Party directors in Paris on November 4 by Andre Marti who had distinguished himself in the Spanish War that more seats in the French Cabinet should be allotted to the Communists.

Marti contended that the Communist Party which is the greatest political organization and the only highly systematized party in France should be given at least five portfolios in the French Cabinet and that it is paradoxical that the party holds only two insignificant posts of the Aviation and Public Health Ministries.

At the same meeting of the directors of the Communist Party one Jacque Duclaux demanded that those members of the De Gaullist Cabinet who never bore arms for the fatherland should immediately resign their posts in favor of the leaders of the Communist Party, declaring that the Government has already exposed its Fascist character and for this reason has lost its raison d'etre as a government.

The Communist Party is further intimidating the Government by declaring that it would let the communistic Ministers for the posts of the Aviation and Public Health resign and make a new start as a pure opposition Party to the De Gaullist Government.

(To Be Concluded)

She'd Better Check Up

Press Agent: "There is a group of people outside waiting to see you. Among them is a bishop who says he married you some time ago."

Film Star: "Gee, I'm practically certain I never married a bishop."

Too Willing

"That singer has his voice well under control."

"I cannot agree—every time anybody asks him, he sings."